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Israel charged of mass burials

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli leftists charged Tuesday that Arab guerrillas killed by Israeli troops have been buried in unmarked mass graves in contravention of the Geneva Convention. Spokesmen for a group called the International Centre for Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners missing and disappeared (ICLPPMD) told a press conference they had located a cemetery in northern Israel containing graves marked either only by numbers, or without any identification. Tamara Kohms, who identified herself as a freelance American journalist, said there was a sign at the cemetery which read: "Cemetery for enemy fallen." Military sources at first refused to comment on the charges or confirm the existence of the cemetery.

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Saudi crown prince urges Arab unity

JEDDAH (R) — Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz was quoted Tuesday as calling for Arab and Muslim solidarity to end what he called internal and external weaknesses. Prince Abdullah, in an interview with the Saudi daily Al Shark Al Awsat (Middle East), appealed to Arab and Muslim scholars to draw up a common strategy to tackle economic, social and political problems.

Mubarak says no cholera in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak denied Tuesday there was a cholera epidemic in Egypt but confirmed three people had died of "summer diseases" — a term used by Egyptian officials to describe an outbreak of cholera in a Cairo suburb. Mr. Mubarak told a youth rally in Cairo that the situation had been contained and it was wrong to give the impression there was a cholera epidemic, which would have serious economic implications for Egypt.

U.S. plane hijacked to Cuba

MIAMI (R) — A U.S. airliner with 134 people aboard was hijacked to Cuba Tuesday during a flight from New York City to Miami, a spokesman for the owners said. The Eastern Airlines Lockheed L1011 left New York's Kennedy airport shortly before 10 p.m. and soon after midnight the pilot notified Miami airport that he was going to Havana, the spokesman said. It was the fourth U.S. airliner hijacked to Cuba this month and the eighth this year.

Talks open on Libya-Tunisia union

BEIRUT (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi began talks Tuesday with Tunisian ministers aimed at promoting integration between the two North African neighbours, the Libyan news agency JANA reported. Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali arrived in Libya for what Tunisia described as a two-day meeting of a joint commission set up during a visit to Tunis by Col. Qadhafi. JANA, in a dispatch received in Beirut, said the meeting aimed at "finding further means for strengthening and developing integration between the two countries."

Kuwaiti army chief off to Bulgaria

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's army general chief of staff, Major-General Abdullah Farraj Al Ghanim left for Bulgaria Tuesday for an official visit during which he will attend manoeuvres showing off modern Bulgarian weaponry.

Ershad reshuffles Dhaka cabinet

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh military ruler Lieutenant-General Hossain Mohammad Ershad brought another army officer into his council of ministers in a minor cabinet shuffle Tuesday. Major-General Dier Abdul Munim became the new minister for works after being promoted from brigadier.

King, Lebanese leader hold talks in Nice

Gemayel stresses Jordanian role in withdrawal efforts

NICE, France (Agencies) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel said Tuesday he held talks with His Majesty King Hussein in the south of France Monday night to coordinate policies on the crisis in Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel, who later left for the United States to discuss U.S. peace efforts in Lebanon with President Reagan, met King Hussein at a villa between Nice and Cannes.

Their discussions took place shortly after the Lebanese leader flew from Beirut and King Hussein arrived from the Canary Islands where he is on holiday.

Mr. Gemayel made his comments to reporters after the talks which he said took place over "a family dinner."

"It is always useful to coordinate our actions with our friends," he said.

Mr. Gemayel declined to say whether Lebanon and Jordan planned any new initiative on his country's future but added: "We always have some new action in mind."

Mr. Gemayel said Jordan and Lebanon would co-ordinate efforts to reach a solution to Lebanon's problems.

"King Hussein will play an active role," he added. "Jordan is prepared to make all efforts to help Lebanon."

But Mr. Gemayel forecast the swift withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel told reporters that Syrian, Palestinian and Israeli troops "will leave Lebanon very soon."

His talks in Washington will focus on ways of increasing pressure on the opposing foreign forces to leave and on securing increased U.S. military aid for his own army, informed sources said.

The refusal of Syria to remove its troops and Israel's consequent reluctance to pull back its own forces are the main causes of the current impasse in Lebanon.

"It is not important who withdraws first," Mr. Gemayel said. "The most important thing is to establish a common strategy leading to peace in the Middle East."

He said he would also visit other countries, which he did not name, to obtain support for a rapid settlement.

Mr. Gemayel said he did not expect the withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) remaining forces in Lebanon to be a difficulty.

"The real problem for us is Syria," he said, but hinted that he expected a more flexible approach in future from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad's government.

"Syrian troops will leave Lebanon," Mr. Gemayel told reporters.

Mr. Gemayel will meet Mr. Reagan on Friday.

He indicated he expected the United States to ensure that Israel

abided by the terms of its pact with Lebanon, signed under U.S. sponsorship last May, to remove its troops.

The Lebanese army was ready to move into the Shouf mountain region southeast of Beirut as soon as the Israeli army began to leave its positions there, he added.

Before Mr. Gemayel left Beirut, Lebanese government sources said he would ask Mr. Reagan to set a timetable for Israel's withdrawal.

They said he was also anxious to promote closer contacts between Damascus and Washington to establish what Syria wanted in return for removing its forces.

The sources said Mr. Gemayel would like the U.S. to consider raising with Israel the future of the Syrian Golan Heights, which were occupied during the 1967 Middle East war.

Statements by senior Lebanese officials indicated that they also hoped contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union would help to soften Syria's stand.

Lebanon is expected to press the Americans to provide more military equipment, including helicopters, to strengthen its army.

Western diplomats said Mr. Gemayel might also ask Mr. Reagan to send more Marines to join the 1,200 already serving with the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel, who flew directly from Beirut to the United States, was accompanied by Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan. Foreign Minister Elie Salem is already in Washington.

He said the Lebanese people must be allowed "to pursue their own destiny in an atmosphere of peace, security and mutual trust."

In his welcoming remarks at the White House, Mr. Reagan thanked the emir for supporting U.S. efforts in Lebanon and also said the two countries would continue to work for a peaceful resolution of the Iran-Iraq war.

In his reply, the emir pledged continued support for the American effort, saying: "We are prepared to do our best and participate in every sincere effort to establish security in the Middle East."

But he added there could be no regional settlement unless the Palestinian people were able to live "within secure national boundaries."

Mr. Reagan also praised Bahrain as "a humane and diverse society" that has one of the most diversified economies in the region and good educational and health systems.

He called Bahrain "an inspiring example for all the Middle East and the world."

The emir's trip marks the first official visit to Washington by a ruler of Bahrain, which attained its independence from Britain in 1971.

Secretary of State George Shultz made it clear Monday that the United States has not given up the effort to persuade Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

Interviewed on the CBS Morning News television programme, Mr. Shultz said a point has been reached where "it is clear that Israel is prepared to withdraw fully and totally and in a manner that is compatible with the interests of the Lebanese."

"Now," Mr. Shultz said, "we come to the question of Syria. It's true that Syria said that it would withdraw as Israel withdrew, and that Syria has basically taken a different stance, now that it's apparent Israel will actually withdraw."

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Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, accompanied by his wife, walks into a news conference Tuesday in France before his departure for Washington (A.P. wirephoto)

Reagan vows to continue Lebanon pullout efforts

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Reagan vowed Tuesday to press ahead with efforts to secure the withdrawal of all foreign military forces from Lebanon.

"We remain undaunted in our efforts to prevent the forces of violence from exercising a veto over the rights of the Lebanese people," Mr. Reagan said in remarks at a ceremony welcoming the emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa.

He said the Lebanese people must be allowed "to pursue their own destiny in an atmosphere of peace, security and mutual trust."

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'Imam Sadr murdered in Libya'

AMMAN (Agencies) — Former Libyan Ambassador to Jordan Aziz Omar Shayb, who quit his diplomatic post earlier this month, has said Imam Musa Al Sadr, leader of the Shi'ites in Lebanon, had been "brutally" killed by Libyan officers at the orders of Col. Muammar Qadhafi. Imam Sadr disappeared on Aug. 31, 1978 while he was on an official visit to Libya as guest of the Libyan government. Mr. Shayb said several Libyan envoys were sent to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat at his departure from Beirut last August to persuade him to come to Libya. However, Mr. Arafat refused after he was told by PLO intelligence sources that Col. Qadhafi was preparing a plot to assassinate him, "just as he did with Imam Sadr."

Indian emissary arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — Special Indian envoy Romesh Bhandari arrived in Jordan Tuesday for talks with senior Jordanian officials on the Iran-Iraq war, Middle East problems in general and the Palestinian issue in particular, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

Mr. Bhandari, who is on a Middle East tour in a diplomatic campaign launched by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in her capacity as chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, arrived in Amman from Kuwait where he delivered a message from Mrs. Gandhi to the emir of Kuwait.

At the outset of the seventh non-aligned summit held in New Delhi last March, an eight-member committee was formed to seek solutions to Middle East problems and Mr. Bhandari's current tour is a part of efforts launched by the committee, headed by Mrs. Gandhi.

Earlier this month, Mr. Bhandari visited Syria, Libya and Tunisia, which Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao described as part of non-aligned efforts for Middle East peace.

Mr. Bhandari, who is on a three-day visit to Jordan, will leave for Saudi Arabia on Thursday. His current tour includes Algeria and Lebanon apart from Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Bhandari is secretary at the Indian External Affairs Ministry in charge of Middle Eastern and economic affairs.

The Indian official was met at Amman Airport by Jordanian Foreign Ministry Ambassador Zuhair Sakikjah, senior Foreign Ministry officials, Indian Ambassador to Jordan Pyare Lal Santoshi and embassy staff.

He is expected to start official talks in Jordan Wednesday.

FJTU dismisses reports of cables to Damascus

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Council of the Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (FJTU) has declared that none of the Jordanian labour unions has sent any cables to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and that no labour union outside Jordan could claim that it represents the FJTU.

FJTU Central Council Chairman Mohammad Al Sa'ad said at the end of the 12th ordinary session of the council held here Sunday that the real representatives of Jordanian workers are "the labour leaders elected by the workers rank and file and that the statements and cables disseminated by the Syrian mass media in the name of Jordanian workers are merely part of theatrics and political clowning which the Arab citizens are familiar with and which the Syrian media depends on as a false source to support its claims."

Mr. Sa'ad said that Jordan has labour leaders for all Jordanian labour unions and they are elected by the workers themselves. These unions are the sole representative of the Jordanian workers. The FJTU embraces all these unions and is a full-fledged member at the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The session was attended by representatives of all Jordanian labour unions.

Mitterrand and Kohl discuss Euromissiles

DABO, France (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl Tuesday discussed the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe at informal talks near the French-West German border.

The two men met without ministers or aides other than interpreters at a historic hunting lodge near this eastern village 20 kilometres from Strasbourg.

Mr. Kohl told reporters the deployment of the medium-range U.S. missiles, due to begin by the end of this year in the absence of a U.S.-Soviet agreement in Geneva to limit them, was one of several issues discussed.

He said he briefed the French leader on his recent talks with Soviet leader Yuri Andropov in Moscow and invited Mr. Mitterrand to West Germany.

Both leaders wore summer clothes as they arrived here by helicopter after the French president received the West German chancellor at Strasbourg military airport.

The site for the meeting, often visited by the late French President Charles de Gaulle during his years in the political wilderness, was chosen partly for its isolation and partly as a symbol of Franco-German friendship Tuesday.

Dabo lies close to the German border in the mountains between Alsace and Lorraine, regions which are now French but were an historic source of friction.

He is currently serving a life sentence in Ascoli Piceno maximum security jail in eastern Italy.

The Vatican indicated Tuesday morning before the telephone line opened that the curious legal position meant it could do little in the Orlandi case.

The Pope has pardoned Agca, but that was a Christian pardon only, the statement recalled.

Judicial sources said only Italian President Sandro Pertini could free Agca in time to meet the deadline.

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MID

Chad denies using mercenaries

N'DJAMENA (R) — The Chadian government Tuesday denied it had hired mercenaries and described armed whites seen close to the eastern combat zone as foreign friends personally attached to the Chadian cause.

The friends of various nationalities were not being paid and were acting solely as instructors and technicians with the loyal forces fighting Libyan-backed rebels, Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said.

"We have friends all over the world, who identify with the justice of our cause. They are friends, not mercenaries," Mr. Soumaila answered when asked about foreign press reports that President Hissene Habre had hired about 20 white mercenaries.

The reports were a potential embarrassment to the government because of past exploits by soldiers of fortune in African conflicts and because Mr. Habre and his ministers have frequently al-

leged that the rebels are backed by thousands of mercenaries.

Mr. Soumaila said there was no comparison between the two groups.

"The (rebel) mercenaries are of the classic type who are paid to make war. They have no conviction, no particular attachment," he said.

Mr. Soumaila declined to say how many friends had rallied to the government cause but said their number was very restricted. Neither the friends nor a group of technical instructors sent to help Mr. Habre by the French government were armed or taking part in the fighting, the minister added.

Any of the whites seen at Abe-

che and Biltine last week who were carrying guns were doing so on a personal basis for their own protection, he stressed.

The French technical assistants are solely involved in maintaining weapons and other equipment, he continued.

A spokesman at the French embassy said no official French personnel would leave N'djamena, but the information minister said they might be sent to repair equipment outside the capital although not at the front.

After a prolonged pause in military activity government columns were reported Tuesday to be moving on Fada, the north-east hilltop town held by rebel leader and former President Goukouni Oueddei's forces for nearly a month.

A government offensive has been expected for several days after the successful recapture of the eastern region.

Fada is not considered a strategic rebel base and analysts here said it might already have been evacuated in the face of superior government forces.

President Habre has reinforced his forward bases in the east for the past week in apparent preparation for a full-scale attack on Faya-Largeau, Mr. Goukouni's headquarters in northern Chad.

The president returned to the capital Monday night after 10 days at the eastern front. He was intending to greet Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko, who was due to arrive Tuesday morning on the first visit to Chad by a foreign head of state since fighting broke out.

Mr. Mobutu failed to turn up because of what the Zairean embassy here described as technical problems.

But informed sources here said the visit would still go ahead, perhaps later Tuesday.

'UNIFIL can deploy 2000 men in 6 hours'

NAQOURA, Southern Lebanon (R) — The United Nations force in Lebanon, which had its mandate extended by the Security Council Monday night, could deploy 2,000 men anywhere in the country within six hours, a U.N. spokesman said here.

The spokesman for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) said the force had contingency plans for rapid deployment beyond its present positions along a southern strip.

But he said these were standing contingency plans and the Lebanese government had not asked the 10-nation force to expand its role despite the country's present security problems.

Speaking at UNIFIL headquarters five kilometers from the Israeli border, the spokesman told Reuters any suggestion that the U.N. troops would help the Lebanese army take over areas vacated by Israeli occupation forces was hypothetical.

"Although Lebanese officials have spoken publicly about using U.N. forces 'all over' Lebanon, we have not been formally ap-

proached about any change in our mandate," he added.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem, who formally requested the mandate extension in New York Monday, surprised the U.N. force two months ago by saying he wanted them to be able to deploy "throughout the whole of Lebanon."

His statement, to the Beirut ambassadors of the countries contributing to UNIFIL, was made eight days after Lebanon and Israel signed a U.S.-sponsored troop withdrawal accord and was widely seen here as having some link with the troop withdrawal moves.

Mr. Salem did not say where the U.N. troops might go but his remarks caused speculation that he might want them to help the Lebanese army take over the troubled central Shouf Mountains if Israeli forces moved out.

Under the May 17 accord, Israeli troops are supposed to pull out of Lebanon completely, although a number of officers would be allowed to take part in joint patrols with the Lebanese army.

But Israel insists that its forces will not leave until Syrian and Palestinian forces also agree to go.

Syria refuses to withdraw its men and rejects the agreement on the grounds that it infringes Lebanese sovereignty and endangers Syrian security.

Because of the impasse, the Israelis are considering a partial withdrawal in order to cut their casualties from guerrilla attacks. This would take them out of the Shouf Mountains to lines farther south.

The UNIFIL spokesman said the question of U.N. troops helping the Lebanese army fill the gap did not arise since the Beirut government had not asked.

"We have contingency plans to cover the whole of Lebanon. We have a force on stand-by, totalling close to 2,000 men, which could be anywhere in Lebanon within six hours," the spokesman said. "But these are simply standing contingency plans."

"The battalions from at least seven of our 10 nations must have one company, of up to 280 men, at the ready for moving at all times." "Of the 10 nations, the Swedes

run our hospitals and the Italians look after our helicopters. They would not be deployed elsewhere. The French have a small contingent of engineers who are our bomb disposal experts so they would probably not be deployed in the field."

The other UNIFIL countries are Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway and Senegal.

The spokesman said Lebanon, Israel and the United States did not notify UNIFIL in advance about the May 17 agreement despite the fact that it referred to a possible new role for UNIFIL.

The accord said the Lebanese government might ask for a U.N. unit to help the Lebanese army assert its authority in the Sidon area, outside the present UNIFIL zone, and to help protect Palestinian refugee camps in the same area.

"The first we read about it was in the press after the agreement was signed," the spokesman said. "There was some bad feeling but the Lebanese government is now contacting UNIFIL more often."



FOAST IN TOKYO: Pakistan's President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq (right) toasts with Japanese Emperor Hirohito, (left) at the emperor-hosting banquet in Tokyo Monday. Gen. Zia arrived here Sunday for a six-day state visit. (A.P. wirephoto)

ASALA says unnamed state gave in to threat

ATHENS (R) — Armenian guerrillas who threatened bloody attacks in an unnamed country where two of their comrades were detained said Tuesday they had been freed and expressed thanks.

"We thank the government for its understanding and we consider the releasing of our two comrades as a step for the recognition of our struggle against the Turkish regime," the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) said in a statement telephoned to a news agency in Athens.

There was no indication which country was meant.

ASALA claimed responsibility for Friday's bomb attack at Orly Airport in Paris that killed six people.

In a call to a news agency here on Saturday, ASALA had threatened to cause bloodshed in an unidentified country unless two of its members held there were freed within three days.

Tuesday's message, telephoned

by a woman speaking English with a French-sounding accent, also said: "We continue to defend our people from the austere attacks of French imperialism governments."

The Armenian national committee representing Greece's 10,000-strong community of Armenians condemned Friday's bomb attack at Orly but said the Turkish government bore the main responsibility.

In a statement made available to the foreign press Tuesday, the committee said:

"Such irresponsible actions foreign to Armenian national interests only serve to undermine the just Armenian national liberation struggle and at disorienting international public opinion."

Asked Tuesday at a briefing in Athens by a Turkish journalist whether the Greek authorities shared this view, Greek government spokesman Dimitrios Maroudas said that Greece was against the use of force in all circumstances.

Malta angers church leaders

VALLETTA (R) — Maltese Catholic Church leaders have denounced as a violation of human rights a new government move against church property on this Mediterranean island.

Malta Archbishop Joseph Mercieca and Bishop Nikol Cauchi of the nearby island of Gozo said in a statement read out Sunday in churches that sections of a new law called "devolution of certain church property" were "an infringement of a fundamental right."

The sections, which came into force Monday, provide for property bequeathed to church institutions to pay for masses for the dead to be taken over by the state after 25 years unless the donor or his heirs seek to repossess it.

The new law provides for the surrender of lands and other property for which the church is unable to provide proof of title. The church owns lands handed over hundreds of years ago when transfer contracts were not made.

Iran's future leadership on the boards

TEHRAN (R) — An assembly of Iranian religious experts, formed to choose a successor to Ayatollah Khomeini when he dies, is holding a fifth day of meetings in Tehran Tuesday to discuss the country's future leadership.

The newspaper Jomhuri Eslami said the 69-man assembly Monday debated Article 111 of the constitution, which empowers the assembly to decide whether a future supreme leader is incompetent and should be removed from office.

Jomhuri Eslami said the assembly, which began meeting on Thursday, also approved 25 more articles of its internal regulations and elected a second deputy chairman, former prosecutor-general Ayatollah Rabbani Amlashi.

"No Israeli arms"

TEHRAN (R) — Iran has denied reports that it is buying military equipment from Israel, the national news agency IRNA reported.

A foreign Ministry spokesman, who issued the denial, said the reports were "propaganda aimed at muddling world public opinion and especially Muslims against the powerful thrust of the Islamic revolution."

The U.S. magazine Time said in its latest edition that large quantities of U.S. arms sold legally to Israel and South Korea were being resold to Iran.

The Iranian denial did not mention by name and said nothing about South Korea and other suppliers mentioned in the report.

Seoul denies charge

SEOUL (R) — South Korea Tuesday strongly denied supplying U.S.-made military equipment to Iran despite a U.S. ban on all arms sales to the revolutionary Islamic state.

"The Republic of Korea categorically denies the reports carried by some foreign news media that some Korean companies have been involved in the supply of weapons for Iran. They are absolutely groundless," a foreign ministry statement said.

'UNIFIL needs new mandate', says Waldheim

VIENNA (R) — Former United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said in an interview published Tuesday that the U.N. force in Lebanon urgently needed a new mandate as it was no longer able to carry out its original role.

"At present it fulfils, in the best case, certain humanitarian functions which the Red Cross could just as well carry out, and more cheaply," Mr. Waldheim said.

Electoral law angers Cairo opposition

CAIRO (R) — The legislation committee of the Egyptian parliament has approved a controversial new electoral law which has angered the tiny opposition parties and sparked heated press comment on the need for it.

The new law, to be debated in parliament later this week, would disqualify parties from the single chamber if they obtained less than 10 per cent of the popular vote in elections.

The opposition parties, which have only a handful of members in the 392-seat parliament, have threatened to boycott elections next April if it is passed. Some commentators say it would narrow the

chances of realistic representation.

Under the proposed new system, party lists would take the place of individual nominees and no independents would be able to contest parliamentary seats.

Opposition leaders, who are mostly to the left of the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), told a rally on Saturday that the legislation could create unrest.

Columnist Ahmad Bahaa Al-Din, writing in the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, called for a minimum vote below 10 per cent and said the present government, which controls over 95 per cent of parliamentary seats, had no need

to increase its power.

"The state we have does not suffer from any weaknesses. On the contrary, the complaint is the excess of its dominance over the destinies of people," he added.

But in a front page article, the editor of the mass-circulation Al-Akhar newspaper said the 10-per-cent minimum would put to the test what he called the three opposition parties' constant claims that they enjoyed massive support among voters.

Another columnist writing in the same newspaper lashed out at the policies of the country's three government-controlled newspapers.

12 Afghan leaders said executed in retaliation

ISLAMABAD (R) — A dozen white-bearded elders from the Afghan town of Ghazni have been executed by Soviet troops in retaliation for a guerrilla attack in which four Soviet soldiers died, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

The elders were chosen for execution, the diplomats said, because they were considered sympathizers of the rebels resisting the Soviet military presence in the country.

They were rounded up the day after guerrillas staged an attack in

Ghazni on July 7, killing an officer and three other Soviet soldiers, the diplomats said, quoting information from Afghanistan.

They said the executions were carried out during a sweep by Soviet and Afghan troops, launched at the beginning of the month to re-establish government control of Ghazni, 145 kilometres southwest of the capital, Kabul.

The diplomats also said security measures were significantly stepped up in Kabul during the Eid-ul-Fitr festival last week, marking the end of Ramadan.

Bandar Khomeini project to be completed by 1989

TOKYO (R) — Japan and Iran have agreed to complete a petrochemical complex at the south Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini by 1989, the Japanese partner said Tuesday.

The Iran Chemical Development Co. Ltd. (ICDC), a Japanese investment firm led by Mitsui and Co. Ltd., said the target date for completion of the troubled project was set during negotiations in Tehran last week between the Iranian partner and a mission headed by ICDC President Karoku Yamaguchi.

The talks led to the signing of a

supplementary agreement in which Iran also said it would pay all remaining costs for the completion of the complex, an ICDC spokesman said.

The complex was 85 per cent complete at the start of the Iran-Iraq war, but Iraqi aircraft have bombed the site six times, and have threatened to bomb it again if work is resumed.

In the Tehran talks, the Iranian side promised to begin repaying its share of the loan when the complex was completed in 1989, the spokesman said. But details remain to be negotiated, he said.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL 17:30 Koran 17:35 Cartoons 18:10 Tales from the World 18:35 Local Programme 19:00 Local Programme 19:30 Local Programme 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Arabic Series 21:30 Wrestling 22:30 Local Programme 23:10 News in Arabic FOREIGN CHANNEL 18:00 French Programme 19:00 News in French 19:30 News in Hebrew 20:30 Comedy 21:10 Documentary 22:00 News in English 22:15 Magnum RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW 07:00 Morning Show 07:30 News Bulletin 10:00 News Summary 10:30 Morning Show 12:00 News Summary 12:30 Pop Session 13:00 News Summary 13:30 Pop Session 14:00 News Bulletin 14:30 Instrumentals 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:30 Instrumentals, Old Favourites 17:00 Talking Points, Pop Session 18:00 News Summary 18:30 Over a Cup of Tea, Arabian Music 19:00 Newsdesk 19:30 Date with a Star 20:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:30 Evening Show 22:00 News Summary 23:00 News Summary 24:00 News Headlines BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz 06:00 Newdesk 06:45 Financial News		TODAY'S EVENT FILM "Norma Rae" at the Americana Centre at 7:00 p.m. CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267 Americana Centre 44371 Americana Centre Library 41520 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37009 Czech Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Hays Arts Centre 665195 Hussein Youth City 667181 Y.W.C.A. 41798 Y.W.M.A. 664251 Americana Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 843555 MUSEUMS Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Constant collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mount Zabal, Jabal Lubdoh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240. PRAYER TIMES 03:05 (Sunrise) Fajr 04:43 (Sunrise) Shura 11:43 Dhuhr 15:24 'Asr 18:42 Maghrib 19:21 Isha		AMMAN AIRPORT This information is supplied by Airia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. 081 33250, where it should always be verified. 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Airport (08) 33333 HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32 Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4 Al-Jalil Maternity, J. Amman 42441 Jabal Amman Maternity 42362 Malhas, J. Amman 42135 Palestine, Shamsi 66410-3 Shamsi Hospital 669131 University Hospital 848845 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Amman 667158 Al-Munshar Hospital 66727-9 The Islamic, Abdali 665292 Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164 Al-Muhajir 75111 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 91611 Army, Madra 91611 NIGHT DUTY AMMAN: Dr. Nidal Maragh 71218/842642 Dr. Yusef Daoud Rashid 56301 MARKET PRICES Upperflower prices in J.S. per kg. Apple (American) 500/450 Apple (Double Red) 150/120 Apple (Golden) 150/120 Apple (local) 150/120 Apple (Shankee) 150/120 Apricots 320/250 Banana 270/200 Banana (Mukammal) 230/200 Beans 250/200 Cabbage 250/100 Carrot 250/150 Cauliflower (white) 140/100 Cherries 700/600 Chick peas (green) 90/70 Corn 150/120 Cucumber (large) 90/40 Cucumber (small) 130/100 Eggplant (large) 90/60 Eggplant (small) 150/110 Fava beans 120/80 Garlic 350/300 Grapefruit 180/150 Grape 320/250 Grape leaves 360/300 Lemon 320/250 Marrow (large) 80/30 Marrow (small) 130/100 Melon 70/40 Melon (super) 200/150 Onion (dry) 130/100 Onion (day) 280/240 Orange 360/250	

Ramtha prepares to receive pilgrims

RAMTHA (J.T.) — The local authorities in Ramtha near the Syrian border have started making preparations for the Muslim pilgrims' camp. Ramtha District Governor Mahmoud Al Sari announced here Tuesday.

He said that the camp which will house pilgrims going through Jordan to the Holy places in Mecca, will be supplied with water and other sanitary utilities.

The pilgrimage season is expected to start in two months from now.

Suheimat to inaugurate projects in Aqaba

AMMAN (J.T.) — Transport Minister Ali Suheimat will Thursday inaugurate projects in Aqaba included in the ministry's current five year development plan.

A report in the local press Tuesday said that these include a JD 22 million quay built especially for loading phosphates and potash products on ships.

The minister will also open a new dry dock which cost nearly JD 1.5 million and warehouses for storing potash products, and which had been built at the cost of JD 18 million.

JD 261.51m collected in tax revenues

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government collected nearly JD 261.51 million in tax revenues in 1982 in comparison with JD 232.97 million in the previous year, according to a report in the local press.

It quoted a statistical bulletin by the Central Bank of Jordan as saying that the increase was due to a 12.4 per cent growth of direct and indirect taxation.



The under-secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Customs, Adel Al Qudah, (right) explains to a rep-

orter the new lane system to be applied at the Queen Alia International Airport. (Petra photo)

Green and red lane system to be applied in new airport

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Finance and Customs Under-Secretary Adel Al Qudah said that starting from Saturday, the green and red lane system will be applied at the Queen Alia International Airport.

He explained that the green lane will be for arrivals carrying materials exempt from customs duties while the red lane will be for those who have materials subject to customs duties.

Mr. Qudah said that the new system is similar to the systems applied in advanced international airports, and the application of system came at the instructions of His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Yuzar Badran to make the airport look as one of the

advanced international airports and to facilitate the travel of passengers via the airport.

Passengers passing through the green lane does not mean that they would not be inspected. On the contrary, a random sample of the goods they are carrying would be chosen from the luggage of the arrivals according to the judgement of the customs officer.

They will be inspected according to the most modern means used at international airports and

at a special place. The red lane which will be allocated for passengers carrying goods subject to customs duties will be goods other than personal effects, personal gifts provided that their value is not above JD 50, 200 cigarettes, one litre of alcoholic beverages, one camera, one typewriter for those whose nature of work requires that they carry typewriters, the tools and equipment used by the passengers, and pet dogs, cats and birds, he said.

Mr. Qudah explained that this system is used in most international airports in the world and is now being applied in the airports of Sweden and London.

The system will be applied here to keep pace with the quick development being witnessed by Jor-

dan and to give a shining picture about the Queen Alia International Airport and to facilitate the movement of passengers via the airport.

Mr. Qudah appealed to the passengers to abide by the system in full and to help customs officers in declaring the extra goods they are carrying.

Fines ranging between 25 per cent to 75 per cent of the value of the goods subject to customs duties will be imposed if the value is not declared by the passenger.

Explanations and guides will be on board airlines and in travel and tourist agencies as well as airline companies in Arabic, English and French, and there will be explanatory signs in the hall for receiving suitcases at the airport. Mr. Qudah concluded.



The regional directors of Al Hammad basin project begin their meeting in Amman Tuesday. (Petra photo)

Al Hammad project regional chiefs begin 3-day meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day meeting of the regional directors of the Al Hammad basin project began here Tuesday, with representatives from Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Syria attending. The representatives will discuss during the meeting the final draft

report of the project. This includes 23 volumes covering socio-economic aspects of the projects as well as the natural resources in the basin area. It also includes the rec-

ommendations of the countries involved, particularly regarding the development plans and the projects which could now be implemented in the basin, after four years of studies and surveys that have been carried out.

Ministry to conduct detailed study on roads

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Works Minister Awni Al Masri said that the ministry will conduct extensive and detailed studies on the rural and secondary roads throughout Jordan as well as economic and technical studies for the priorities of roads.

The ministry will also draw up the necessary designs to improve and raise the efficiency of the rural road network so that the network could keep pace with economic and social development.

Mr. Masri also said the ministry will conduct a study on the country's needs of rural and secondary roads to be opened in the next 20 years. It will also prepare the necessary studies and designs.

The total length of these roads will be some 3,500 kilometres in addition to a study of new roads about 1,000 kilometres long. Mr. Masri told the correspondent of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

The study will also include the collection of statistical, economic and technical data on these roads. The study is the first of its kind in Jordan and its objective is to determine the needs for rural roads according to clear and definite technical and economic studies and to the priorities of these roads. Mr. Masri said.

Jordan commemorates late King

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanians Wednesday commemorate King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the 31st anniversary of his death.

King Abdullah who was assassinated while praying at Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem on July 20, 1951, joined the long line of mar-

tyrs who fell in the course of their defence of the Arab Nation and its rights. He was one of those who sacrificed their souls for Arab freedom and independence.

King Abdullah, grandfather of King Hussein, undertook to carry out the principles of the Great Arab Revolt, earlier this century, which aimed at restoring for the

Arabs their dignity and honour. King Abdullah led the Jordanian army who fought in Palestine against the Zionist invasion in 1948. Despite its limited resources and numbers, the Jordanian army, under King Abdullah's leadership was able to pre-

serve parts of Palestine.



Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Tuesday sees off the Jordanian team to the U.K. sports tournament for the disabled. (Petra photo)

Prince Ra'd sees off disabled team

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, in his capacity as chairman of the Jordanian Union for Athletic Activities of the Disabled, Tuesday saw off the Jordanian delegation

to the sports tournament for the disabled which will be held in England Wednesday. The tournament will last 13 days. Prince Ra'd said the union is constantly working for developing

the athletic activities of the disabled and providing them with the appropriate training opportunities in cooperation with government departments and official, private and medical institutions.

Jordanian team start 5-day visit to Turkey

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian private sector delegation headed by Chairman of the Federation of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC) Hamdi Al Tabba left Amman Tuesday for a five-day visit to Turkey at the invitation of the Turkish Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

During the visit, the delegation will have talks with the officials of the private sector in Turkey with the aim of strengthening cooperation between the private sectors of the two countries, including

the discussion of the possibility of setting up joint projects. The delegation will also get acquainted with the achievements accomplished by the private sector in Turkey in the various industrial, agricultural and tourist fields.

The delegation will also brief the Turkish officials on the vital role which the Jordanian private sector is performing in contributing to the comprehensive national development plans and the incentives the government is giving to support and develop the participation of the private sector in the development plans.

Momani visits Ajloun district

AJLOUN (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the environment is currently planning to allocate more money for the projects of the Joint Services' Councils. Minister Hassan Al Momani said Tuesday.

Mr. Momani, who was speaking during an inspection tour of the municipalities of the Ajloun district, said that the setting up of the Joint Services' Councils and the expansion in creating new municipal and rural councils is aimed at making citizens participate in the government efforts to build the country and boost its progress.

The Joint Services' Councils have become a major establishment alongside the municipal and rural councils in providing and developing public services, he said.

During his tour of the district, Mr. Momani presided over a meeting attended by the mayor of Ajloun and the members of the municipal council. They discussed the projects which the municipality intends to implement.

In the municipalities of Al Wahadneh and Al Hashimiyeh, Mr. Momani met with the mayors and members of the two municipal

councils. It was decided during the meeting to give a JD 70,000 loan to be used for opening new streets in Al Hashimiyeh.

Mr. Momani said during the meeting that the government has been active in opening agricultural roads as part of the plan to develop agricultural production.

He also asked the mayors to exert their maximum efforts to benefit from the loans given to them with the aim of making necessary services reach every house to curb emigration from the country-side to the rural areas.

Marj Al Hamam elects new council

AMMAN (J.T.) — The first municipal election ever in Marj Al Hamam took place Monday when 1933 out of 2300 registered voters cast votes to elect a new nine-member council.

The deputy governor of Amman Ahmad Al Qur'an announced the results of the elections at midnight Monday and congratulated the winners.

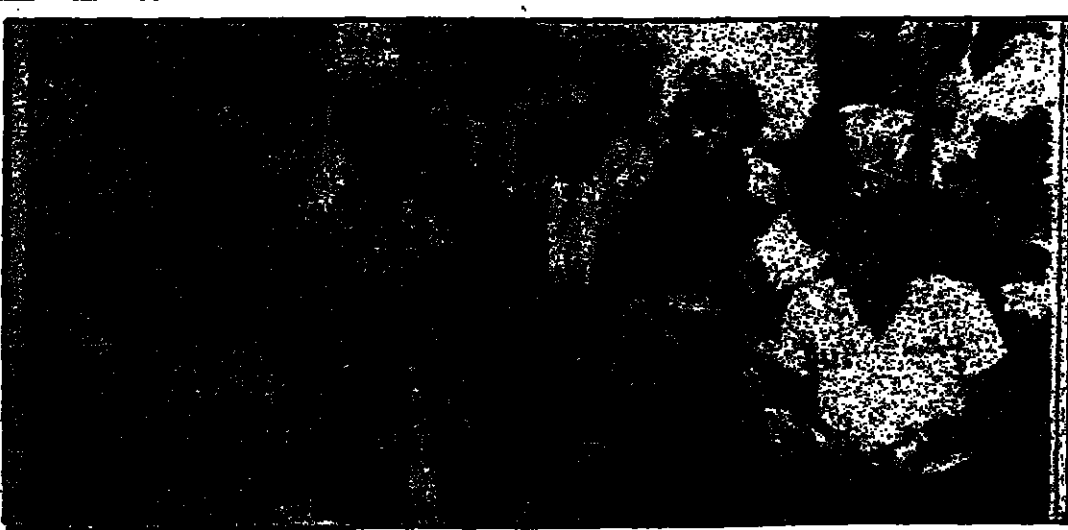
Nearly 84 per cent of those eligible to vote participated in the elections including women. Mr. Qur'an said. He added that the election ran smoothly and there were no problems whatsoever. Satisfaction with the election was

also voiced by the 18 candidates during and after the election.

A number of people taking part in the voting expressed hope that the new council will repair roads, and extend water and electricity services to remote regions of Marj Al Hamam.

According to Mr. Khamis Abu Salim the municipality's secretary, the council is faced with plans which include: asphalted roads, improving the electricity network and opening a children garden.

The election took place in two separate schools one for girls and the other for boys with men and women separately casting ballots.



Citizens of Marj Al Hamam Monday await their turn outside the polling stations to elect their first ever nine-member council (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Would be pilgrims instructed

AMMAN (Petra) — Officials at the Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry have said that instructions referring to non-Jordanians willing to perform *hajj* pilgrimage rites stipulates that no one would be granted a pilgrimage visa unless he has been a resident of Jordan for one full year.

The instructions also stipulate

that the travel of non-Jordanians to perform the pilgrimage rites for this year will be via air only, the officials said.

The ministry also appealed to non-Jordanians willing to perform the pilgrimage rites not to report to the ministry unless they have been residing in Jordan for one full year.

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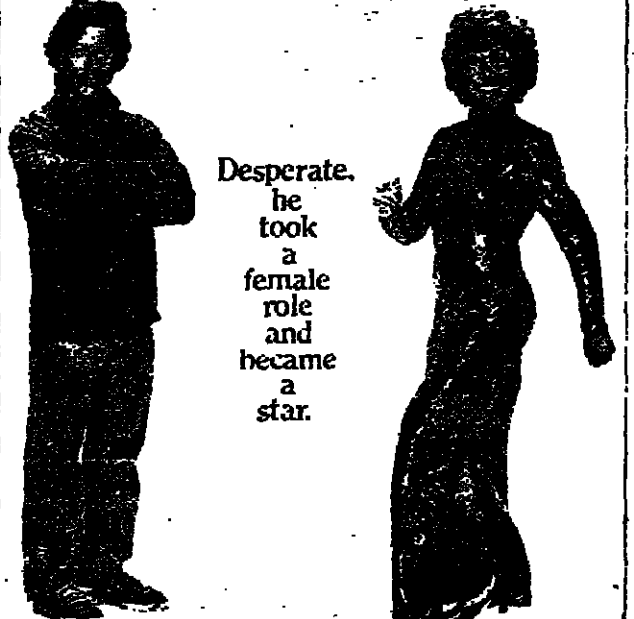
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Away from it all

PRESIDENT Ronald Reagan's choice of Henry Kissinger to head an advisory commission on U.S. military and economic options in Central America was bound to draw mixed reactions from the American political establishment. It is not only that Kissinger himself is still very much a controversial figure in the U.S. and elsewhere in the world, but the Reagan administration's own policies for that region are also very difficult to comprehend or swallow.

The former secretary of state will nevertheless enjoy the stir, for he spent the best part of his political life creating controversies and dealing with them, starting from the needless but savage bombing of Vietnam to warring with his colleagues in Washington. Those who are going to suffer most from his appointment, however, are going to be the very same people to whom he would lay the foundation for "freedom" and "independence" — the U.S. approach. May God help them in Central America.

We do not have a personal grudge against Kissinger, nor are we trying to draw heavy lines between his policies and the thinking of the Reagan administration on the various issues confronting America's foreign policy. True, Kissinger single-handedly obstructed the course of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East when a unique opportunity existed for it, while he held office. But, again, we all know that he could get away with his obstructionism only because the U.S. as a whole wanted it that way as well.

In any case, the lesson to be learned from Kissinger's reappearance on the American political scene is not so much about his past as about the wisdom of his choice, at this particular time, to help in assessing U.S. options in an important region of the world. The aspects of this wisdom are many, but the most important is that which calls into question the viability of America's foreign policy itself.

For instance, how can Kissinger be asked to recommend a long-term U.S. policy in Central America, in the absence of all but a confrontational policy towards the Soviet Union?

And, would Washington apply policy criteria different to Central America from the rest of the world, if Kissinger's commission deems it necessary to do so? Finally, does the Reagan administration think itself so bankrupt as to need the services in foreign policy of an old foe?

Oh, Henry, it is nice living in the Middle East.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israeli lie was short lived

THE BIG lie which Israel circulated recently alleging that Jordan was willing to enter into Middle East peace negotiations was short lived and was promptly exposed by Jordan's Information Minister and Hubert Humphrey Jr. who visited Jordan and Israel lately.

Israel's obvious aims of fabricating such a lie can be summarised in the following:

- Throwing suspicion on Jordan's policies by suggesting that Jordan adopts a double stand: Pretending to stand by the PLO and at the same time trying to take a separate line.
- Harming Jordan-Palestinian relations.
- Dealing a blow to the morale of the Arab population under Israeli rule to make them lose confidence in Jordan.
- Creating a suitable atmosphere for certain Arab regimes to pursue their outbidding policies and so deepen Arab differences and further splitting Arab ranks.

This devilish goal is not surprising when it is pursued by Israel — the Arabs' common enemy. Jordan has always been committed to the national and pan-Arab line and firmly supports the Palestinians and the independence of the PLO. No matter how big the lie which Israel fabricates and no matter how hard it tries to harm Jordan, its efforts aimed at forcing this country to abandon its principles and change its stand will end in failure.

Al Dustour: More U.S. aid to Israel

IT IS almost certain now that Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin will pay a visit to the United States before the end of this month. The U.S. Wall Street Journal said Begin will receive an enthusiastic welcome by President Reagan, and Congress and that he will be able to obtain any amount of financial and military assistance from Washington.

According to Israel radio, the American administration will be transferring to Israel \$250 million which will pay for U.S. purchase of Israeli products and prop up Israel's trade balance. Washington's unlimited support and assistance to Israel casts doubt on its declared policy of opposing Israel's settlement policies. Such assistance will no doubt enable Israel to pursue its plans for confiscating Arab land and establishing settlements something which the U.S. had repeatedly objected.

Moreover, the Begin-Reagan agenda includes the subject of assigning U.S. Marines to work for the regular Lebanese army in the event of an Israeli withdrawal. This is bound to further involve the U.S. in direct confrontation with the Arabs, since these marines will be looked on by the Lebanese resistance as another form of an occupying force and therefore vulnerable to attack.

How can one imagine that Israel will ever withdraw from Lebanon or stop its settlement policies in the occupied Arab land, when hawkish ruler like Begin is allowed all the assistance and encouragement of the U.S. administration and its Congress?

Sawt Al Shaab: Plot against Freij

THE ISRAELI government of Menachem Begin is persistently following a fait accompli policy in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip with a view to creating a new situation that can never be altered or be subject to future negotiation.

Israel which is continuously creating settlements and confiscating Arab property is now trying to liquidate the last national element under its rule: Mr. Elias Freij mayor of the occupied town of Bethlehem and the remaining legally elected mayor. Mr. Freij has recently spoken about a plot being hatched against him in a bid to eliminate the last moderate voice among the Palestinian mayors. This last Israeli move is merely part of a comprehensive plot that started with the attempt on the life of the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah.

Where U.S.-Israeli rejectionism could lead

By Noam Chomsky

The troubled history of the state of Israel can be variously interpreted, but some things seem clear enough. One is that the 1967 conquest was a major turning point. There was much that was praiseworthy and hopeful in Israeli society, sometimes uniquely so, but it was unlikely that such elements could long survive the conquest. Some Israelis warned early on that the military victory would prove to be a long-term defeat for the society they cherished. Their fears have increasingly come to be realised.

Since shortly after the 1967 war, Israel has set itself on a course of endless oppression and conflict. As was obvious at once, this course entailed international isolation, alliance with pariah states, and service to the interests of its sole protector. The United States has been more than pleased to acquire a military dependency, technologically advanced and ready to undertake tasks that few are willing to endure — support for Guatemalan genocide, for example — while helping to contain threats to American dominance in the most critical region of the world, where "one of the greatest material prizes in world history" (the State Department's words) must be firmly held. A partnership has evolved in which Israel takes on such tasks while the United States maintains it in an artificial state of dependency. Increasingly, the values implicit in these tasks become internalised, reinforcing values that are ever

more firmly implanted in a state controlling a conquered population by force in territories it intends to take for its own use. The problems of dealing with the inherent contradiction in the concept of a democratic Jewish state with non-Jewish citizens were taxing enough. They become insurmountable under these conditions of moral decline and constant threat to survival, by now in large part self-generated.

Sooner or later Israel will face military defeat — it came close in 1973 — or the need to resort to a nuclear threat, with consequences that one hesitates to imagine. Short of that, it will drift towards internal social, moral and political decay. While Israel has chosen this course since 1967, it has done so under pressures that have strongly influenced the choice, particularly the pressures imposed by its "supporters" — more precisely, the supporters of Israel's moral degeneration and ultimate destruction. Repeatedly, alternative paths have been blocked by the "support" that has been the despair of Israelis who had a different vision of what their society might become.

International consensus

Since 1967, an international consensus has taken shape concerning the resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The terms of this consensus are well-known: a two-state settlement on approximately the pre-June 1967 borders with guarantees of security and territorial integrity. It is also clear just what has blocked its

realisation. In his recent study of U.S. policy in the Middle East, Seth Tillman observes that the "consensus of moderates" approximates "the official policy of the United States," adding that "Outside of Israel, the United States, a few 'rejectionist' Arab states, and certain groups within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), support for a settlement along these lines approaches worldwide unanimity." A simpler but quite accurate formulation would be that U.S.-Israeli rejectionism has consistently blocked the achievement of what Mr. Tillman describes as "a viable and equitable comprehensive settlement".

While the international consensus comes close to the "official policy" of the U.S., its actual policy has been very different and strictly rejectionist. In his memoirs, Kissinger takes pride in his success in blocking State Department efforts to realise an earlier version of this consensus that in fact offered nothing to the Palestinians; the U.S. backed Israel's rejection of Sadat's important — and in the U.S., virtually unknown — 1971 offer of a peace treaty on these terms. As the international consensus shifted to a two-state settlement, the U.S. continued to back Israel's adamant and unwavering rejectionism, whether expressed in the Labour Party's Allon plan or Likud's plan for extension of Israeli "sovereignty" — two positions that are more alike than is commonly assumed.

The actual U.S. policy operates at three levels: at the diplomatic

level, as in the veto of the January 1976 Security Council resolution calling for a two-state settlement backed by Syria, Jordan and Egypt, and "prepared" by the PLO according to Israel's U.N. ambassador, now president, Chaim Herzog, or the repeated vetoes of U.N. resolutions calling for an end to hostilities in the summer of 1982; at the martial level, with vast military and economic aid provided without supervision (a unique arrangement for large-scale aid) so that it can be used for settlement in the occupied territories and for wars of aggression, in violation of congressional legislation; and at the ideological level, where it is reflected in the persistence of widespread illusion and often outright fabrication concerning Israel and its enemies.

Thus, scholarship may be aware of what Mr. Tillman reports, but the media are virtually closed to anyone who attempts to review the actual facts. Rather, what we read is that "the unexpected conquest of the land in 1967 and the Arabs' refusal to reclaim it with a peace treaty have left the Begin-Sharon bulldozers in charge of policy" (Max Frankel, editorial, N.Y. Times, Nov. 15, 1982); that the 1982 invasion "was Israel's first optional war" (editorial, N.Y. Times, May 22, 1983); the invasion of Egypt in 1956 and of Lebanon in 1978 were, it seems, "obligatory"; etc., in an endless litany. Issues that are widely discussed in Europe and in Israel itself have been "off the agenda" in the U.S. and the historical record

has largely been dispatched to Orwell's convenient memory hole. Examples can be given in abundance.

The Reagan plan

U.S. rejectionism persists unchanged in current U.S. diplomacy. The Reagan plan of Sept. 1, 1982 was strictly rejectionist: It excluded the PLO, thus undermining its own rhetoric about "self-government" and opposed a "Palestinian state in favour of a 'Jordanian solution'" thus rejecting the international consensus and the near-unanimous sentiments of the inhabitants of the occupied territories, including Israel's chosen quislings. The plan was analogous to a hypothetical proposal of 1947 offering "autonomy" to the Jews of Palestine but without the participation of the Zionist Organisation and under the rule of some European country in which their experience had been less than happy. The Begin government announced at once that the plan was dead, and Mr. Reagan supported this rejection by calling for an increase in aid to Israel (the terms were further improved by Congress), in effect offering to pay for the new settlements announced in flagrant defiance of his call for a settlement freeze. Obviously, it would not do to have history record that Israel at once torpedoed the rejectionist Reagan plan with U.S. backing. Rather, the failure of this (by definition, noble) endeavour must be attributed to the PLO, which, in fact, responded to the plan with qualified interest and reservations that were compared to those of Israel's opposition Labour Party. This task was carried out with customary dispatch and elegance in the following months.

Israel, of course, would have been delighted to enter into negotiations with Jordan while proceeding to take over the occupied territories, thus confirming its long-standing position that the Palestinians "are not a party to the conflict," as the courts have declared, that they "have no role to play" in any peace settlement, in the words of Labour dove Abba Eban when he was foreign minister.

The Shultz plan

The "Shultz plan" for Lebanon reflected similar assumptions. The call by the government of Lebanon and the United Nations for unconditional withdrawal of the invading army was dismissed, or more accurately, not even noticed in the U.S., where it is taken to be obvious that Israel enjoys the right of aggression and may therefore rightfully impose conditions for withdrawal. Israel is entitled to deal with its "security problem" by arrangements in southern Lebanon that remain secret and by limiting UNIFIL access to the Palestinian camps. In accordance with U.S. doctrine, however, the Palestinians have no "security problem," now that their society has been destroyed and the remnants have been left at the mercy of the most murderous terrorist groups in Lebanon after the male population has been killed, dispersed, or imprisoned. The fact that Israel's "security problem" had been adequately resolved by the 1981 Philip Habib cease-fire, which the PLO observed scrupulously much to Israel's discomfiture, has also been dropped down the memory hole. All of this reflects an expression of

racism across a wide spectrum of American society that is quite astonishing to behold.

Long-term goal

Assuming unwavering American support — expressed in deeds, whatever the words may be — we may anticipate that Israel will proceed to integrate the occupied territories in either the Likud or Labour style. Surely it will not tolerate any military build-up in the surrounding region that it considers a potential threat, and there will be no end to such threats if there is no political settlement, a prospect virtually guaranteed by U.S.-Israeli rejectionism. Furthermore, the costs of a permanent state of war are immense, and mounting, so that the inducement to conduct a pre-emptive strike will always be high, and with it, the likelihood of a more general, possibly global war. It is only natural to expect that Israel will seek to be virtually a security imperative. A plausible long-term goal may be a kind of "Ottomanisation" of the region, with a powerful centre (Israel with U.S. backing) and much of the region fragmented into ethnic-religious communities, preferably mutually hostile.

In a recent article in the Labour Party journal *Davar*, Yoram Peri, a specialist on civil-military relations in Israel with long service in the Labour Party, describes a "true revolution" that has taken place in Israel's basic "military-diplomatic conception." The earlier conception was based on the search for "coexistence" and maintenance of the status quo. The new version is based on the goal of "hegemony". No longer a status quo power, having achieved dominance as the world's fourth most powerful military force, and no longer believing in even the possibility of peace or even its desirability except in terms of Israeli hegemony, Israel is now committed to "destabilisation" of the region, including Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia. In accordance with the new conception, Israel should use its military power to expand its borders and "to create a new reality," a "new order" rather than seek recognition within the status quo.

Mr. Peri believes that the Lebanon invasion was a first step in this plan, and that next will come the conversion of Jordan to a "Palestinian state" while the occupied territories are absorbed within Israel. The next steps will be Damascus, Saudi Arabia and who knows where else, as Israel strives to become "the hegemonic power in the region," a policy that Mr. Peri regards as quite mad, but as a plausible development from the current "conception".

Predictions are dangerous in the volatile Middle East, but such analyses, which are now not uncommon in Israel, do not appear remote from the reality that has been created by unremitting U.S. support for Israeli rejectionism. Given the services that Israel renders to U.S. power and the remarkably limited range of discussion on this issue in the United States — a topic that merits attention in itself — it is not unreasonable to extrapolate from the tendencies that have been revealed with ever-increasing clarity since 1967. The consequences will be further disaster for the people of the region, including Israel, and perhaps for many others as well.

— Middle East International, London



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Caribbean Community leaders bypass ideological differences

By Keith Grant
Reuter

PORT OF SPAIN — Caribbean leaders wound up a 10th anniversary summit with only partial success in resolving trade and political conflicts that threaten the viability of the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom).

The leaders agreed on a number of pressing issues such as energy, food and air transport but were unable to overcome basic ideological conflicts involving Marxist-ruled Grenada that also dogged the last summit in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, in November.

One clash was over a Jamaican proposal to expand Caricom membership. Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga insisted that the community of five million people should associate only with countries upholding basic human rights, a view opposed by Grenada.

Jamaica backed association with the Dominican Republic and Haiti, while Grenada supported closer links with Marxist Suriname.

Efforts by Mr. Seaga to scrap the rule of unanimity on decisions were blocked by Forbes Burnham of Guyana, delegates said. Ideological clashes between Mr. Seaga and Grenada's Maurice

Bishop dampened hopes that Caricom would emerge as a united voice in foreign policy and international negotiations.

Mr. Seaga said last Friday that unless Caricom forged a common foreign policy it would be doomed to deciding mere "bread-and-butter" issues and would not develop into a force on the world stage.

He said progress on many issues was also hampered by the unanimity rule, which means any one country can effectively block agreement.

Despite the conference's stated commitment to strengthening Caricom, the future of regional trade and integration remained uncertain.

Intra-regional trade still makes up only 10 per cent of the total, and mistrust lingers over recent protectionist measures by Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad.

The conference did set up working parties on industrial programming and will monitor imports and exports in the region more closely to avoid conflicts.

It also agreed to revive the Caribbean multilateral clearing facility, a mechanism for settling regional trade payments which reached its \$100 million credit limit in March.

But the struggling Caricom

economics still look outside the region for solutions to their problems, whether through increased exports of raw materials or financial aid from multilateral institutions.

Mr. Seaga said Jamaica would seek bilateral trade and economic agreements with non-Caricom countries, following a recent accord with Puerto Rico.

However, the leaders did lay the basis for cooperation on energy, food, air transport and shipping.

The energy plan aims at reducing outside dependence on oil and rationalising Caricom's five refineries, while the food plan will identify ways of reducing an import bill of more than \$500 million a year.

Caricom officials also said progress was being made in identifying areas for future industrial programming, and in improved marketing and information procedures for raw materials exported by the region.

Delays in approving the trade and investment portions of President Reagan's Caribbean basin initiative have been a disappointment to Caricom, and the conference urged the U.S. not to discriminate politically in deciding who will gain from it.

The next summit is due to take place in the Bahamas in July 1984.

Liechtenstein prince to step down next year

By Anthony Williams
Reuter

VADUZ, Liechtenstein — As celebrations to mark 45 years of his reign got under way, Prince Franz Josef II of Liechtenstein announced that he would step down from power early next year.

His announcement coincided with a commemorative concert, the first in a series of events of mark the prince's long reign.

At the close of the concert, several hundred local people, surprised and disappointed at the news, stood to sing the national anthem, intermittently raising their right hands in allegiance to their ruler.

The 76-year-old prince has led this tiny country since before World War II and his decision had been a closely guarded secret.

He will remain titular head of Liechtenstein but will hand the bulk of his executive authority to hereditary prince Hans Adam, 38, eldest son of his marriage to former countess Gina Von Wilczek. Liechtenstein has changed markedly since 1938, when Franz Josef, the world's second longest reigning monarch after Japan's Emperor Hirohito, made his home in the fairy tale castle above Vaduz.

The principality, which now has only 26,000 people, has moved away from agriculture towards small-scale industry.

And it has benefited financially from the arrival of some 50,000 so-called "letter box" companies seeking refuge in the tax haven

Liechtenstein provides.

Vaduz itself, once a quaint village, is sprouting modern office blocks, to house the numerous lawyers and accountants who manage and reinvest the billions of dollars which find their way to Liechtenstein from abroad.

Three years ago the government tightened controls on the companies, obliging them to employ qualified auditors and keep strict accounts.

The economic evolution that has taken place in Liechtenstein during the post-war years has not, however, been matched by social progress.

Only men vote

Liechtenstein's women are among the few in the Western World without a vote, and the results of two all-male referendums in the last 12 years suggest the men want it to stay that way. Underscoring the inherent conservatism of this strongly Catholic country is the right of husbands to decide whether their wives and daughters go out to work. Until only a decade ago, girls were not admitted to the local grammar school.

A small number of women have formed a pressure group called "sleeping beauty" to campaign for women's votes.

Their methods are not exactly revolutionary but, according to group member Christel Hiltl, they have been a little too outrageous for the conservative locals. "We have openly distributed

pamphlets and held talks with the head of government and the prince," she said. "We're seen as trouble makers."

"Taboo," she said. "We don't even talk about it."

Another group of women applied for ballot sheets in parliamentary elections in 1982, knowing they would be refused.

They have since complained to the European Parliament about a ruling by Liechtenstein's supreme court that they were not entitled to vote, despite a clause in the constitution saying all citizens are equal before the law.

One local lawyer told Reuters he was not convinced by the ruling, apparently based on an historical interpretation of the constitution that "citizens" means men. Government documents speak of a universal right to vote, making no reference to sex.

The Royal Family has given its own blessing to the women's cause and Prince Franz Josef is reported to have said during birthday celebrations some years ago that the best present the could receive would be votes for women.

As the prince steps down, he plans to make a last and valuable gift to his loyal subjects and to the world at large. The Liechtenstein Royal Family possesses a vast and priceless art collection numbering some 1,400 paintings.

Housed until now in the castle and rarely seen by the public, a large and representative selection is soon to be displayed in a new gallery in Vaduz.

Tour de cure, the German way

By G. Hawatmeh
Special to the Jordan Times

It was a clear night in May when my German host looked up into the sky and said: "We Germans would not really mind the Americans stationing their (cruise and Pershing II) missiles in our territory. Should it (a nuclear war) erupt, we want to be the first to go."

A few minutes earlier, he and I argued about the question of foreign workers in Germany. But, by now, I had decided not to argue any more. My thoughts turned instead to how very evil and destructive any new world war would be.

My sight had only to stretch a few hundred yards up the road from where my host and I were standing to see a great example of just how much Germany has accomplished since the end of World War II, but not only in industry.

Up there stood a great medical achievement, the internationally renowned German Clinic for Diagnostics, which was one of the more important establishments that I was invited to West Germany to see in the first place.

My host, who later became my good friend Gerd, was the Lufthansa West German Airlines officer in charge of the trip, and the encounter took place in the beautiful city of Wiesbaden, which was the second leg of a four-city tour organised by Lufthansa for a group of Middle East journalists to see first hand medical and health facilities offered in West Germany.

The medical package tours that Lufthansa is offering this year focus on the cities of Aachen, Baden-Baden, Heidelberg as well as Wiesbaden, all of them well-known for their medical and curative institutions, particularly Germany's famous hot springs, and the friendliness of their people, including, of course, their medical personnel.

The tours are aimed at enabling businessmen and tourists from the Middle East, as presumably other areas in the world, to take advantage of highly sophisticated medical check-up methods and treatment facilities, at a reasonable cost, in the FRG.

For its part, Lufthansa undertakes to arrange smooth and comfortable visits to any one of these cities, according to the Airline's highly acclaimed efficiency of course, and to help in every detail to ensure that the visitor's travel and stay in Germany is as pleasant as possible.

Aachen

The group's first destination was Aachen, the most westerly main city of West Germany on the borders with Belgium and the Netherlands, which boasts of a romantic flair of history as well as being a famous spa.

The former imperial city has been closely intertwined with Western and German imperial history for more than 2,000 years. The historic architectural monuments, such as the Dome (cathedral) and Rathaus (townhall), the ancient archways and the remains of the city fortress walls, the rich art treasures in the cathedral treasury and the city museums, make Aachen a cultural as well as a touristic centre of the higher order in the three-land region.

On top of that, the city of Charlemagne is counted as a famous spa. The Romans built their baths here above the hot springs -- a gift of nature that the original inhabitants, the Celts, had already learned to treasure.

The appearance of Aachen as a health resort is indeed historical. Centuries after the Romans erected the first baths there for their legionnaires, Western monarchs,

army leaders, politicians and famous artists came to the city to seek health and relaxation.

The commemorative plaque spans the centuries from King Pipin to Frederick the Great. The most famous spa patient, however, was Charlemagne, Aachen's most displayed emperor, who had his favourite palace there, only a few steps away from the bathing house. In order to recover from the strains of his campaigns which manifested themselves in a variety of ailments, thus enabling Aachen to accumulate so much history and tradition.

With the speedy rebuilding after the terrible destruction of World War II, Aachen has now received a modern face, although the historical heart of the old city has been restored, keeping its typical character.

Besides this, Aachen is a centre for science and studies, seat of the Technical University of the Rhine and Westfalen (RWTH) with 170 institutions and professors and over 30,000 students from all over West Germany and overseas.

It is here, at RWTH, that the realisation of the concept to combine medical theory and praxis is unique in Europe, and where the city can offer most in medical facilities and treatment to residents and visitors, quite often in collaboration with the management of the hot springs around town.

With the new building of Aachen's medical faculty, all university departments are brought together in one house: the hospital, the institutes, research and tuition, schools for medical art of therapeutics and joint facilities.

The building's architecture has been the reason for many discussions, but the impression of a huge complex is changed by entering it. There are 12 inner gardens, each of them planted with flowers and trees of all kinds, thus helping to loosen the structure while at the same time separating the building into certain parts. The last three floors are constructed solely for the in-patients' treatment.

Both the city and RWTH have set high hopes for the development of medical research and training, and Aachen officials hope to bring more tourists and those seeking medical attention particularly from the Middle East, to take advantage of what the city has offer in that respect.

These officials are confident that after completion of the new complex of the faculty of Medicine soon, Aachen will have completely new impulses as a city for spa treatment and prophylaxis.

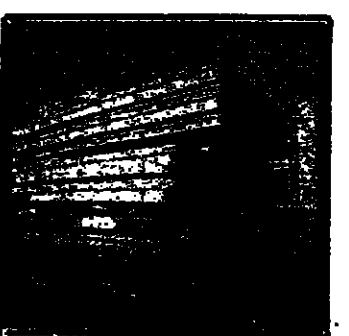
When that happens, Aachen will be ready for a real take off in the medical and touristic fields, according to one of the city's man-

agers. And, in all probability, he is right. Aachen lacks neither the beauty nor the history not to mention the facilities to make it a great attraction indeed. Also, the people's hospitality there is simply indescribable.

Wiesbaden

Wiesbaden, the second city on the group's itinerary, is not only famous as a health resort. It is also a tourist centre of a charming character. Not only the city itself -- with its spa, gambling casino, spa parklands, the national theatre and its thermal baths -- but also the immediate environment and the small but beautiful towns nearby offer many possibilities for a nice stay in the Wiesbaden area.

One of Wiesbaden's big advantages is its central location and good access routes. The city is surrounded by motorways and is a mainline station for Trans-European Express and Intercity trains. The Rhine-Main Airport Frankfurt is only 20 minutes away



German Diagnostic Clinic in Wiesbaden

by car.

For those seeking medical attention, however, Wiesbaden's biggest attraction is the German Diagnostic Clinic, which I mentioned earlier. Here, a team of more than 50 specialists, from all fields of medicine, work in the clinic under one principle: To practise up-to-date medicine in a modern organisation and in close teamwork for the benefit of the patient. The organisation, said the director of the clinic to the visiting journalists, guarantees that the necessary specialists are available at the shortest time possible and can be called in for joint consultations at short notice in case of medical problems.

The clinic's check-up examination is a prophylactic examination and a control of the states of health and is performed for private patients in conformity with an examination programme differentiated according to age and sex. General and specific check-ups need not take longer than 2-3

days, and appointments from overseas can be made by telex directly or through the Lufthansa Med-tour Plan. Treatment at the clinic is also possible in all fields of internal medicine and in most other cases.

Outpatients usually stay in neighbouring hotels and boarding houses. For inpatients there is a hospital ward with single and double rooms.

There should be no problem of communications with the clinic's doctors. Many of them speak foreign languages, and some are actually foreigners themselves. (The group talked at length with an Egyptian doctor who specialises in hypertension there, and most of us, if not all, were very impressed by what we saw at the clinic in general.)

Baden-Baden, where we went next, is simply a place out of this world. The area which encompasses the spa town extends from the Plain of the Rhine up to the Badener Hohe (3247 ft.). Seventy-two per cent of this area is woodland. The town lies in the middle, with a population of some 52,000. It spreads over 11 miles along the valley of the River Oos amidst magnificent parkland.

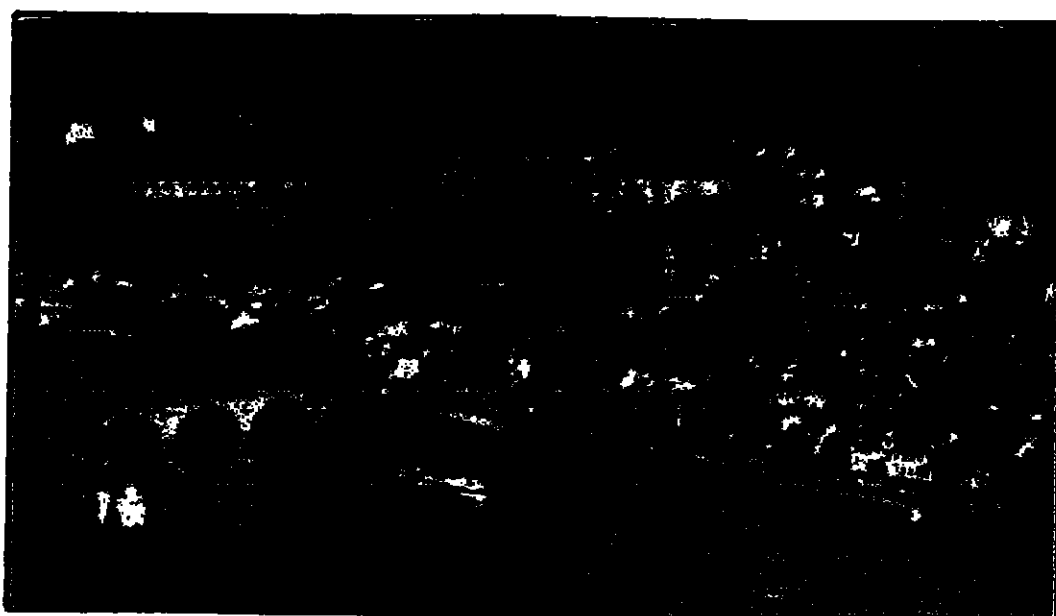
Baden-Baden has many notable buildings, both ancient and modern, ranging from the ruins of the Roman legionaries' baths to the ultra modern Congress Hall and the biggest, most beautiful casino in the whole of Germany. There are beautifully-tended parks and gardens all over the town, a wide range of admirable spa and bathing facilities and ample provision for sport and recreation.

The town merges harmoniously into its immediate surroundings. Well laid-out paths and walks make it easy for the visitor to reach all kinds of delightful places in the vicinity, where there are interesting features to see, magnificent views, and inns offering good foods and refreshments. On the outskirts of the town there are woodland car parks from which round trips may be made on foot along carefully signposted paths.

It is only a few minutes' run from the town-centre into the nearby vineyard district with its many charming wine villages, on to the unique Black Forest High Road or into the romantic valley of the River Murg and Karlsruhe and Pforzheim, and even Strassbourg in Alsace, are no great distance away.

Baden-Baden

Baden-Baden's modern and Roman Irish bathing facilities, music concerts, open-air festivities, hotels, historic sites, old buildings, touristic facilities, golf course and tennis courts, res-



View from the Philosopher's Way: Heidelberg Castle and town with the Old Bridge.

taurants, shops, elegance and beauty are but some of the good things that a visitor to the town finds. In other words, Baden is truly a magnificent health town, holiday resort, international spa and convention place, all at the same time. It deserves to be the summer capital of Europe, as many people describe it, indeed.

Leaving Baden-Baden would have been a heart-breaking experience if one did not have to lose his heart in Heidelberg anyway. The last leg of a fine and interesting tour in West Germany so Heidelberg had everything -- or almost everything -- to offer.

Germany's oldest university town, is situated in a delightful setting on the banks of the River Neckar, where it spreads out into the broad plain of the Rhine. Innumerable poets of the Romantic age praised Heidelberg's unique site with its fascinating maze of roofs between the "Old Bridge" and the famous Castle.

Thus, Heidelberg became the well-known romantic town, (where you lose your heart). From the "Philosopher's Way" (Philosophen-Weg) one can enjoy the magnificent view over the whole town.

Undamaged during World War II, Heidelberg has remained an attractive place for tourists from all over the world. Many traditional restaurants and inns provide a solid hospitality. Because of its modern facilities for free time amusement and its convenient traffic conditions, Heidelberg is an inviting place of interest.

"The city, its location and its surroundings have, one may say, something ideal about them..." thus wrote Goethe, almost 200 years ago, into his diary. The great German poet was not mistaken.

neither about the city, nor its location nor its surrounding. Heidelberg's location on both sides of the Neckar River amidst the wooded mountains of the "Odenwald" Forest and the wide plain of the Rhine River unites all the landscapes of this interesting region.

Here, the journalists were shown around what could be seen to be one of the most sophisticated, establishments in the field of orthopaedics in the world.

One did see for himself to judge the accomplishments made at the department over so many years of research, medical advances and continuous work to help those who need the help.

Suffice it to say that it is here that West Germany's "thalidomide" victims are being taken care of, in the most efficient, sophisticated and selfless manner imaginable to humans.

In all, medical and health facilities offered by each and every one of the four cities are well worth considering for people who need them. In whichever city visitors decide to go to, however, they will find efficiency and hospitality, and fun also. Lufthansa naturally completes the happy set.

Details of tours and packages are contained in a 20-page booklet, available from all Lufthansa offices in the Near and Middle East, and, of course, from your local travel agent.



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SPORTS

Frenchman just misses world pole vault record at Nice meet

NICE (R) — Frenchman Pierre Quinon narrowly failed to beat the world pole vault record of 5.81 metres held since 1981 by Soviet Vladimir Polyakov when he cleared 5.80 in the Nice international athletics meeting here Monday night.

Quinon recorded the best outdoor effort this year, and then held a large partisan crowd in suspense when, attempting to beat Polyakov's record by three clear centimetres, failed three times to vault over 5.84 metres.

Quinon beat his popular compatriot Thierry Vigneron, who had recorded the previous best outdoor vault this year, into second place, while Miro Zalar was well behind in third spot.

Sieve Cram, hoping to fill one of the two remaining British 1,500 metres places in next month's World Championships, proved a point to the selectors when he stormed home to win by 15 metres from Frenchman Alex Gonzalez.

Gonzalez's compatriot Jean-Francois Pontier led the field round the first two laps but Cram surged ahead with one and a half laps to go and easily held off a late challenge by Gonzalez to take the honours in three minutes 35.68 seconds with the Frenchman clocking 3:37.98, American Chuck Aragon came third.

Only Sieve Overt has so far been named to represent Britain at 1,500 metres in Helsinki. But Cram, while admitting he would

have liked a faster time, said he was pleased with his run.

"It gave me a lot of confidence, although it would have been nice to have been pushed harder," he said.

"Running a 56 seconds last lap on my own was not bad," he added.

Cram's time was faster than the best Sebastian Coe, another contender for a 1,500 metres spot, has run over the distance this season.

The 800 metres, which Cram contested in London event last Friday, was won in style by Brazilian Joaquim Cruz, who made the early pace with American Ed Carey before holding off a late challenge from American James Robinson. European Champion Hans Peter Ferner came a disappointing sixth.

In the 100 metres, world record-holder Calvin Smith of the United States drew ahead of West German Christian Haas, fastest European over the distance this season, and compatriot Mel Latany in the last few metres to win with something to spare.

But Smith's time of 10.44 was well outside the world record of 9.93 he set in Colorado Springs earlier this month.

Ron Brown, another leading American sprinter, was injured and did not compete in the 100 metres.

Smith was beaten into second place in the 200 metres after an impressive late burst from Latany, but he held off a challenge from Jamaican Don Quarrie, who finished third.

Latany beat Quarrie over the same distance in the London meeting.

Smith said he was not displeased with his 100 metres time since he was running into a head wind, but added: "I did not run a good turn in the 200 metres like Latany and this was important."

Loud boos greeted news that American Ed Moses had pulled out of the men's 400 metres hurdles. The non-appearance of the world record-holder let in West German Harald Schmid, who has the European best mark, for an easy victory.

In the 400 metres flat event, Jamaican Burt Cameron, the world's fastest man over the distance this year, led throughout to take the tape in 45.03 seconds, ahead of American Walter McCoy.

Wendy Sly, representing Britain over 3,000 metres in Helsinki, also led throughout to claim the women's 1,500 metres event, while Jamaican Verlene Otley walked away with the women's sprint honours.

In the 100 metres she came from behind to burst through the tape ahead of French girl Rose-Aimee Bacoul, while in the 200 metres she pulled away from Britain's Kathy Cook when 40 metres from the line.

Lloyd to continue as West Indies cricket captain

KINGSTON, Jamaica (R) — West Indies cricket captain Clive Lloyd has reversed his decision to step down and will lead the team on the tours of India and Australia later this year.

West Indies Cricket Board of Control (WICBC) Secretary Steve Camacho said in a statement Tuesday: "Following discussions with Alan Rae, President of the West Indies Cricket Board of Control, Clive Lloyd has accepted the appointment as captain of the West Indies team for tours of India and Australia."

Lloyd, 38, announced his resignation last month after World Cup holders West Indies were beaten by India in the final of the one-day tournament at Lord's. He has captained West Indies for nine years.

Recent reports here said Lloyd reconsidered after being persuaded by Rae and Camacho, who was manager of the World Cup squad.

Camacho also said West Indies selectors would meet in Barbados on Friday to choose the party for the India tour starting in the first week of October.

Clerc wins U.S. pro championships

CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts (R) — Argentina's Jose-Luis Clerc trounced Jimmy Arias of the United States 6-3, 6-1 in the final of the \$200,000 U.S. Pro Tennis Championships Monday.

The victory marked the 24-year-old Clerc's 23rd title in 31 finals he has reached in his career as a professional. He needed only 67 minutes and his deep forehand and backhand strokes had the third-seeded Arias sprinting from corner to corner for most of the match.

The Argentinean received \$34,000 in prize money while Arias's reward was \$17,000.

The second-seeded Clerc piled on the pressure right at the start of the match, breaking the American's serve and hammering five consecutive point winners to the baseline to take a 2-0 lead in the first set.

"When I broke Jimmy's serve early I felt more confident," Clerc, the 1981 U.S. pro champion, said.

Arias said: "I didn't feel too confident at the outset. Clerc started out so strongly. I started rushing a lot instead of playing my game. He seemed to have everything working tonight and I just wasn't quite in it."

Arias opened the second set by winning a service break. But Clerc responded by winning six games on the trot.

Clerc limited the youthful Arias to just 12 points in the second set and 27 in the entire match. He said after the match that his tactics in the first set were to keep Arias running and "I seemed to hit everything."

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Gonzalez sets sights on Overt

By Pascal Fletcher
Reuter

MADRID — Jose Luis Gonzalez, dubbed "Coe's executioner" by his native Spanish press after a ruthless demolition of Britain's Olympic 1,500-metre champion in Paris last month, has further victims in mind.

And his next target will be none other than Sebastian Coe's compatriot, Olympic 800-metre titleholder and world recordholder for the 1,500 metres, Steve Overt.

"He's the man to beat — he's the record holder," the 25-year-old Spaniard who has re-emerged as his country's brightest athletics hope after a mysterious viral illness, said recently.

"In my opinion Overt is more of a winner than Coe — he's a real tough dog in the final straight."

That opinion is understandable. Gonzalez caused one of the major athletics upsets of the year when he beat Coe into second place in Paris, but four days later he himself was forced to concede first place to Overt, albeit by only 0.12 of a second, in a 1,500 metres race in Oslo.

Gonzalez's time of three minutes 33.03 second established a

new Spanish record and was the third fastest in the world this year behind Overt's 3:33.81 and the 3:32.54 clocked by Moroccan Said Aoutia in Florence.

The wiry Spaniard, who measures 1.80 metres and weighs 63 kilos, has shown he has the speed to challenge Overt's finishing power and could push the Briton hard over the last 200 metres if they meet in the 1,500 metres in the inaugural World Athletics Championships in Helsinki next month.

His slim build and smooth running action are the hallmarks of a natural athlete.

Gonzalez says he was not surprised by his victory over Coe which earned him a congratulatory telegram from Spain's King Juan Carlos.

"I was well prepared mentally and physically to beat Coe," Gonzalez said. "I stuck with him for just about the whole race and then in the last few metres I put in a fast sprint which he couldn't match."

He added.

Gonzalez is also one of the world's leading mile runners and his best time of 3:49.67 set in 1981 is still the world's sixth best time.

Gonzalez runs 13 kilometres

every morning before travelling from his home from the ancient city of Toledo to the nearby cement factory where he works as a draughtsman.

Another training session each evening follows the obligatory afternoon siesta. "My training is very natural, more like Steve Overt's than Sebastian Coe's," Gonzalez says.

He adds that he trains on grass and only runs on Tartan tracks during competitions. "I love running on grass," he says.

Gonzalez has the image of a home-loving but dedicated sportsman who shuns the flamboyant publicity reserved for most Spanish sports stars.

The experience of an illness, which at one stage appeared to threaten his entire running career, has left him wary of a fickle Spanish sports press which is ecstatic in victory but merciless in defeat.

Between races Gonzalez relaxes in the peace of his country home with his family. He is married, with two small daughters, one of them born just two days before his win over Coe.

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Tour riders train on rest day

ALPE D'HUEZ, France (R) — Competitors in the three-week Tour de France were up and on the road training before most holidaymakers at this French Alpine resort had taken breakfast, despite the fact on Tuesday is a rest day in the cycling classic.

Ireland's Sean Kelly and his team-mates, with 3,050 kilometres of the race already behind them, loosened up Tuesday with two hours of riding.

Most teams were taken by car to the foot of the 15-km winding climb to this mountain-top resort

to train on the flat valley roads.

Some returned to their hotels by car, while others rode back up the mountain road with its 22 hairpin bends, but in a much more relaxed fashion than Monday's back-breaking stage which saw the withdrawal of overall race leader Pascal Simon of France, suffering the effects of a broken shoulder.

With just under 800 kms left before the traditional finish in the Avenue des Champs Elysees in Paris on Sunday, Frenchman Laurent Fignon's newly-won position as tour leader is far from secure.

Spain's Pedro Delgado is only one minute eight seconds behind and there could be another shake-up when the race resumes with Wednesday's 247-km stretch over the Alps to Morzine.

Dutch rider Peter Winnen, who earlier said he did not think his form was good enough for any success in the tour, proved himself wrong on Monday, cutting his deficit by more than six and three-quarter minutes and improving nine places in three days.

He won Monday's stage — the first Dutch stage win this year — and now lies fourth overall.

French riders have won six stages, with the rest shared by riders from six other countries.

Kelly is the best-placed of the British and Irish challengers, and has not given up hope despite lying fifth, four minutes and 20 seconds behind the leader.

Mancini to defend WBA title

NEW YORK (R) — American Ray "Boom Boom" Mancini will defend his World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight title against Orlando Romero of Peru, the number one contender, at Madison Square Garden on September 15.

Mancini will be making his third defence since winning the crown on May 8 last year when he knocked out compatriot Art Frias in the first round in Las Vegas.

In his most recent bout, Mancini won a 10-round, unanimous points decision over Britain's George Feeney in a non-title fight last February. A title defence against American Ken Bognor set for May 27 in Bophuthatswana, South Africa, had to be postponed. When Mancini broke a collar bone while sparring.

Romero, 23, will be fighting in the United States for the first time — all his previous 31 professional bouts have been either in Peru or the Dominican Republic.

Mancini, 22, has stopped 20 opponents within the distance. His only loss came on October 3, 1981, when he was knocked out in the 14th round by Alexis Arguello of Nicaragua.

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UAE tightens bank capital requirements

BAHRAIN (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has tightened capital requirements of domestic and foreign banks in the country, central bank sources said.

The new rules, which follow discussions between the banks and the central bank, prevent banks from including provisions for possible loan losses as part of their capital base.

UAE banks have been no exception to a worldwide trend in which banks have been increasing provisions for possible losses on both domestic and international loans because of recession.

The sources said the central bank made the move in case such provisions became too large a percentage of the banks' capital base.

Under the new rules, the minimum capital ratio (the ratio of a bank's capital to its assets) remains unchanged at 1:15.

Bank capital, as newly defined, includes paid-up share capital, share premium, real and free reserves excluding loan loss provisions, retained earnings, operating profits net of all provisions and charges, and fully subordinated loans with a minimum original term of five years.

Subordinated debt will not be allowed to exceed 25 per cent of total capital.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed firmer as Monday's gains were extended in response to sustained buying interest, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 10.3 at 698.8.

Some dealers expressed surprise at the market's strength, which they attributed mainly to a technical recovery after the recent fall. A firm Wall Street and a background of better than expected company results recently also helped sentiment, they said. Among leaders, Grand Met and Thorn gained 11p and 13p respectively, while ICI rose 2p to 520.

Government bonds moved erratically to end slightly lower where changed. Gold shares and U.S. stocks were firmer.

Trading in bonds was thin, with prices moving mainly in response to the futures market, dealers said. Opening gains were given up shortly after news the government broker's supplies of treasury 11 1/2 per cent 2001/4 stock had been exhausted.

Banks were firm ahead of their interim reports, with Midland up 8p at 429, but oils showed little change. Newspapers were again firm on the Reuters connection, with Associated up 21p at 396. Fleet Holdings opened at 107 ex-rights before firming to 113, while its new shares were at 34p nil paid after 30.

Beecham, whose rights issue was 92.3 per cent taken up, ended 8p firmer at 353. In stores, Habitat Motocare gained 14p at 286.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5282/25	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2321/24	Canadian dollars
	2.5940/50	West German marks
	2.4905/15	Dutch guilders
	2.1185/1200	Swiss francs
	51.90/94	Belgian francs
	7.4015/45	French francs
	1534.00/1535.00	Italian lire
	240.60/75	Japanese yen
	7.6970/7000	Swedish crowns
	7.3330/60	Norwegian crowns
	9.3120/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	424.30/424.80	U.S. dollars

IDA seeks more money

TOKYO (R) — The World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) opened a meeting Tuesday to continue discussions on raising more money among its 33 donor nations for lending to poor countries.

The IDA makes loans to developing countries over 50 years at no interest to help them finance projects such as road building and agricultural improvements.

The fund is running low and, with the entry of China into its borrowing circle, the IDA says it needs pledges by 1984 of about \$16 billion to continue its work unhampered.

In the fiscal year ending last month, the Washington-based bank lent \$3.3 billion through the IDA to help finance 120 projects, with 90 per cent of the money going to countries where average incomes are less than \$410 a year.

The IDA was founded in 1960 and the United States has been its biggest benefactor. But sources close to the discussions say a question has arisen lately about the U.S. commitment to multilateral agencies like the World Bank.

The sources said the outline of Washington's IDA commitment will be watched carefully during the three-day meeting because it will have a bearing on the thinking of other industrial countries which also have difficulty in justifying increased international aid during economic recession at home.

In a recent report on IDA activities, the World Bank said some industrial states preferred to loan funds directly because "bilateral programmes allow donors greater flexibility and greater control. The funds can be tied to procurement

in the donor country and can be a visible sign of political support".

The Tokyo conference follows earlier meetings on another round of IDA donations in Washington, Paris and Copenhagen.

The sources said it was unlikely an early agreement would emerge, so further discussions would be held in September when the World Bank holds its annual meeting in Washington.

IDA officials said they hoped aid commitments would be made by Jan. 1 so that they could be ratified by donor governments before the money is needed at the start of July 1984.

Meanwhile, a senior World Bank official said Monday that a reported U.S. ceiling on appropriations for World Bank subsidised loans would be a disaster entailing big cuts in soft loans for the world's poorest countries.

The Washington Post reported that the Reagan administration confirmed last week it opposed the annual U.S. appropriation for IDA exceeding \$750 million.

As the U.S. accounted for about 25 per cent of IDA funds, the reported \$750 million ceiling would mean a \$3 billion nominal reduction in IDA lending resources in the three-year replenishment period starting next year, Mr. Munir Benjenk, World Bank vice president for external relations, said.

This would mean a real cut of almost half, and an enormous reduction in resources for IDA loans to African countries, India, Bangladesh and other poor countries, he said.

"The management of the World Bank would consider it a disaster," Mr. Benjenk said.

Oil, gas make up 50% of Soviet exports

MOSCOW (R) — Sales of oil and gas comprised nearly 50 per cent of the Soviet Union's exports in 1982 while the share of manufactured goods slipped to one of the lowest levels on record, according to figures released Monday.

The annual statistical handbook "Foreign trade of the USSR" showed that oil deliveries alone accounted for 40.2 per cent of all exports and gas sales for 9.3 per cent.

These figures were a record high for energy sales and underlined fears expressed recently by some Soviet economists that the country is becoming too reliant on natural resources and falling behind in exports of machinery.

The handbook showed that technology and equipment sales constituted less than 13 per cent of Moscow's export market, the lowest level for more than 20 years and one of the worst figures on record.

A decade ago, before the oil price boom, exports of crude oil and by-products made up only 13 per cent of foreign sales while machinery accounted for more than a quarter.

The handbook put the value of Soviet sales of oil and by-products last year at 25.4 billion roubles (\$4.3 billion), up from 21.6 billion (\$2.9 billion) in 1981.

Gas deliveries were worth 5.9 billion roubles (\$7.9 billion) a 10 per cent increase over the 1981 figure.

Exports of gas are expected to increase even more sharply when a controversial pipeline in Western Europe goes into operation next year.

Western economic attaches said the value of oil exports was also likely to show a continued rise despite a recent slump in the world price because Moscow had diverted an increased proportion of its output into foreign sales.

They said these two factors could mean that in the coming years energy deliveries would make up as much as 60 per cent of Soviet exports.

U.K. tries to halt inquiry

LONDON (R) — Britain's Conservative government is looking for ways to halt an inquiry into the effective monopoly of the London stock exchange in the trading of stocks and shares, official sources said Tuesday.

The biggest inquiry ever by the government-appointed Office of Fair Trading was due to lead in a case in the restrictive practices court early next year.

But the government, which favours free market policies, is considering legislative and legal alternatives to enable the case to be dropped if the stock exchange agrees voluntarily to surrender some of its restrictive practices, the sources said.

They said the semi-autonomous Office of Fair Trading, which has been mounting the case since the late 1970s, was continuing its preparations for the time being.

The complaint covers a wide range of stock exchange practices centring on the schedule of fixed commission rates and the mandatory separation of brokers, who act as agents for investors, and jobbers, who deal as principals with brokers.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lebanon donors meet today

PARIS (R) — A meeting of donors to discuss granting aid funds for the reconstruction of Lebanon will be held in Paris on Wednesday and Thursday under the auspices of the World Bank, the bank announced Monday. The two-day meeting has been called by Lebanon. Countries to be represented at the meeting will be Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Japan, Britain, the United States and Sweden. Also attending will be the Saudi Fund for Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the European Economic Community, the European Investment Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Egyptian steel plant gets financing

CAIRO (R) — Representatives of the World Bank, Japanese firms and Egyptian banks Monday signed agreements to finance the construction of an \$800 million steel plant in Alexandria, officials said. The plant, to produce 750,000 tonnes of reinforcing bars a year, is to be built with the technical assistance of a Japanese consortium and is expected to be completed by the end of 1986. The project, at Dekhelia, 15 kilometres west of Alexandria, will be operated by natural gas from nearby Abu Ktir. It will meet the domestic needs for reinforcing bars and save the Egyptian treasury about \$200 million a year spent in imports of this product.

IMF concludes talks with Brazil

BRASILIA (R) — An International Monetary Fund (IMF) mission to Brazil concluded an agreement with Brazil on the country's debt problems, the head of the IMF delegation Mr. Eduardo Wiesner said Monday. The agreement unlocks a \$4.9 billion three-year loan agreement approved by the fund in February and ends over a month of negotiations. The accord should open the way for release of a delayed \$411 million instalment of financing.

Banks offer to ease Poland's debts

LONDON (R) — Western bankers have offered to reschedule Poland's foreign debts, giving it 10 years to repay the \$1.5 billion principal it owes banks this year, banking sources said Monday. The banks have acknowledged Poland's increasing economic problems by increasing the length of the rescheduling from the seven years agreed on last year's debt. However, Warsaw will have to pay slightly more interest than last year, although London eurodollar interest rates on which it is based have fallen. The initial proposal, from the so-called working group of commercial bankers representing 500 creditor banks, was discussed with Polish negotiators in Warsaw last week and Poland's response is expected in early August.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have all kinds of good ideas for expressing yourself and putting in motion the plan of life that is important to you but don't be surprised if you have some delays.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make plans to spend where your interests are concerned, even though you may find that a partner objects.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Go ahead with those plans of a business nature that are constructive and gain fine benefits. Be clever in presenting them.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A partner may want some agreement revised and this would be good for both of you, so go ahead with it.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Do not procrastinate so much at your work and be more precise and direct for better results.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Get that plan working that can bring in fine benefits, even though it may take a little longer before it is completed.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get busy early with those ideas you have for improving home conditions. Some money problems may crop up.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Some puzzling matter can be best understood by the questions which others ask, but it may take a little time to settle.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Financial affairs should be first on the agenda today. Later some quick action saves a defeating situation.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have fine ideas and can state them clearly to others, but don't expect much support for them.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Sit down in the quiet of your study and analyze your position in life and what you want to do in the future.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can see only a few of your friends now because of lack of time, so talk over mutual aims with them.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Contact bigwigs and gain their backing for whatever your interests happen to be, and gain more progress.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will adapt to varying philosophies of life different to the one in which born. Early teach to study each one thoroughly before accepting any of them. Teach early the importance of working with the hands.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

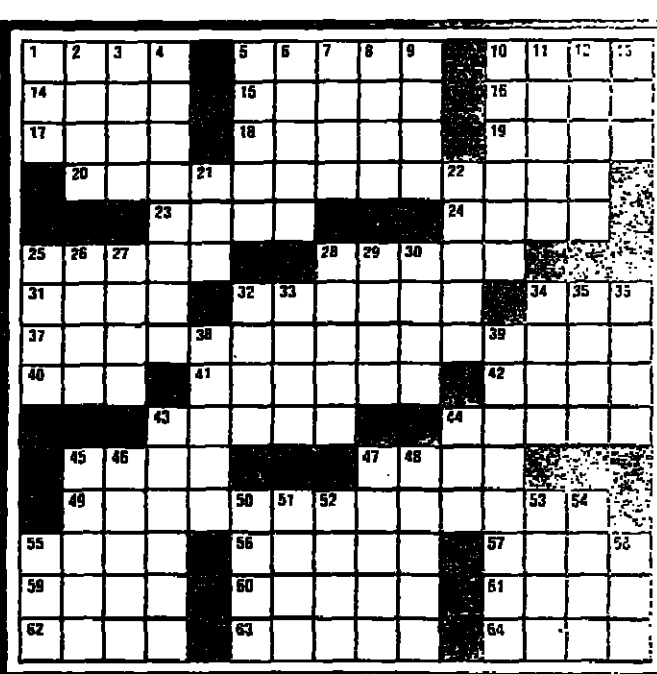
THE Daily Crossword by Evelyn Bonebrake

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Plain	1 Apron part
5 — Flow, North Sea	2 Indonesian native law
10 Theda of old films	3 Jacob's wife
14 — fix	4 Hands over neon
15 Great Lake	5 Totter
17 False god	6 Bridges
18 Sprang	7 Indonesian island
19 Irritate	8 Column
20 Reconsider	9 Dill, old style
23 Contends	10 Blocked
24 Descartes	11 French airplane
25 Witch trial town	12 Husband of Pocahontas
28 Organ	13 Veneration
31 Acidity	21 Game for two
32 Spanish shawl	22 Fish-eating birds
	25 Burlap bag
	26 Field measure
	27 Diving bird
	57 Implement
	58 Skin problem
	60 Worship
	61 Border
	62 Antlered animal
	63 Ralph the consumerist
	64 Action
	1 Apron part
	2 Indonesian native law
	3 Jacob's wife
	4 Hands over neon
	5 Totter
	6 Bridges
	7 Indonesian island
	8 Column
	9 Dill, old style
	10 Blocked
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	25 Burlap bag
	26 Field measure
	27 Diving bird
	57 Implement
	58 Skin problem
	60 Worship
	61 Border
	62 Antlered animal
	63 Ralph the consumerist
	64 Action

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. Plain, 5. Flow, North Sea, 10. Theda of old films, 14. — fix, 15. Great Lake, 17. False god, 18. Sprang, 19. Irritate, 20. Reconsider, 23. Contends, 24. Descartes, 25. Witch trial town, 28. Organ, 31. Acidity, 32. Spanish shawl.

DOWN: 1. Apron part, 2. Indonesian native law, 3. Jacob's wife, 4. Hands over neon, 5. Totter, 6. Bridges, 7. Indonesian island, 8. Column, 9. Dill, old style, 10. Blocked, 11. French airplane, 12. Husband of Pocahontas, 13. Veneration, 21. Game for two, 22. Fish-eating birds, 25. Burlap bag, 26. Field measure, 27. Diving bird.



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THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MANUH

HILTE

TALMEL

GINGON

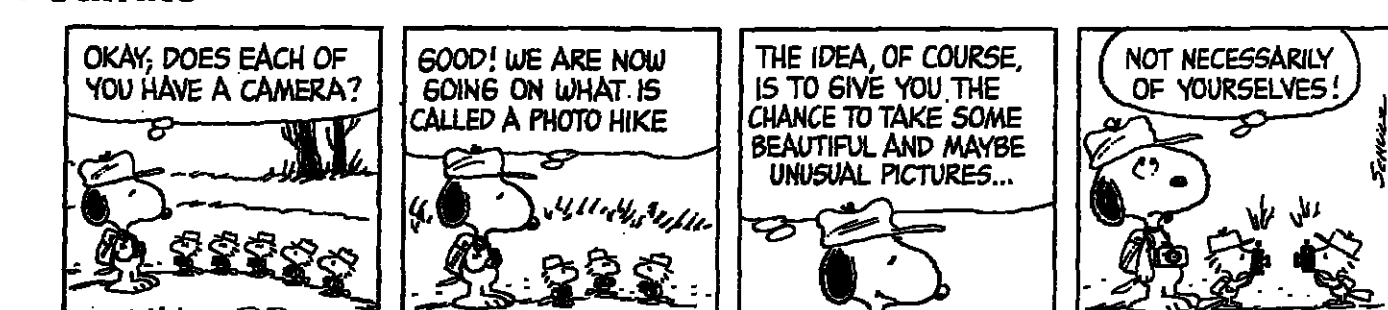
Now arrange the circled letters to form the jumble answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " " " " " " " " " " " "

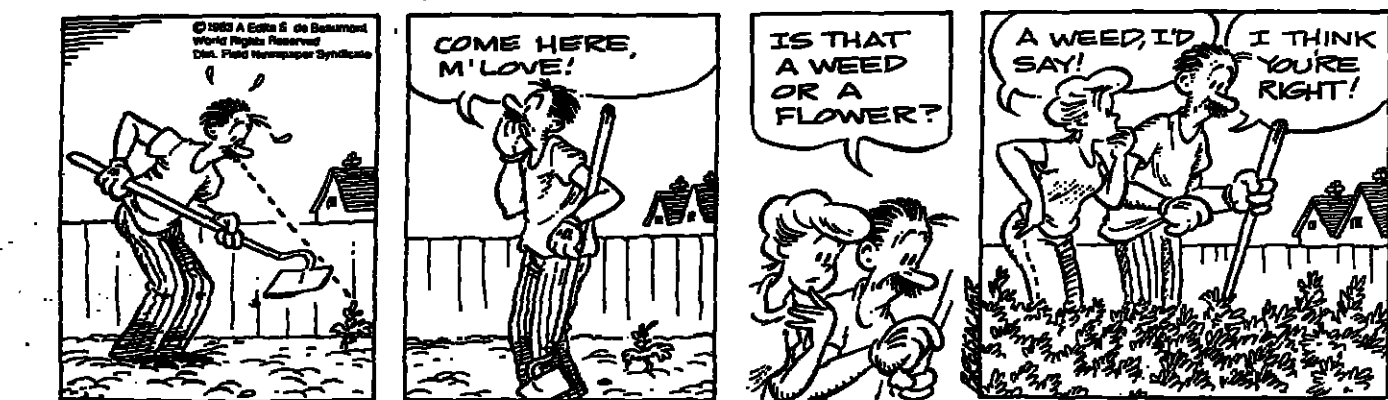
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: GULCH TIGER HERMIT PUNDT
Answer: What that congressman always did when he finally got the floor—HE TIT THE CEILING

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



WORLD

Nicaragua marks anniversary

LEON, Nicaragua (R) — Nicaragua marked the fourth anniversary of its left-wing revolution Tuesday facing U.S.-backed rebels and economic problems that trouble the Sandinista leadership as much as military force.

Most of the country's difficulties, analysts say, stem from the confrontation with the United States. The Reagan administration regards Nicaragua as a launching pad for Marxist revolution to Washington's conservative friends in volatile Central America.

U.S. pressure escalated from suspension of all assistance to Nicaragua in April 1981 to active military and financial support for right-wing Nicaraguan exiles pledged to bring down the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN).

But Washington's hostility appears to have stiffened rather than weakened the resolve of the Sandinistas to press ahead with the first successful leftist revolution in Latin America since Fidel Castro took power in Cuba in 1959.

The conflict with the U.S. figured high in an anniversary speech made by Nicaraguan junta chief Daniel Ortega to a mass rally in Nicaragua's second-largest city.

Leon was the first sizable city to fall to the leftists and served briefly as their provisional capital during the civil war against dictator Anastasio Somoza and his National Guard. The war ended on July 19,

1979, when the Sandinistas marched into Managua.

Four years later, they are fighting insurgents led by former National Guardsmen who escaped capture and now use many of the guerrilla tactics that helped them win the war.

Estimated to number at least 7,000, the rightists mounted a major invasion in February with several units penetrating to areas only 100 kilometres north of the Managua.

Although the rebels were chased back to their bases on the Honduran side of the frontier, smaller units have continued to slip across the border for operations ranging from ambush to sabotage.

According to independent eyewitnesses, regular Honduran and Nicaraguan troops frequently exchange mortar and machinegun fire across the border. Both governments have warned of the danger of all-out war.

According to unofficial estimates, the war against the "Contras" has cost Nicaragua more than \$200 million since the beginning of the year—an enormous drain on an agricultural country of limited resources and 2.7 million people.

Officials say that by encouraging the insurgents, the U.S. administration is pursuing the dual aim of trying to weaken the 22,000-strong army and wreck the economy, exacerbating problems that have led to shortages of such basic goods as meat and cooking oil.

But there is no sign that Nicaraguans are prepared to follow the rightists into a general insurrection against left-wing rule, a scenario repeatedly predicted by leaders of the main Contra fighting group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN).

Kissinger's new job controversial

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, seeking a united long-term approach to Central America, has appointed controversial Henry Kissinger to head an advisory commission on U.S. military and economic options in the region.

His choice of the former secretary of state and architect of U.S. foreign policy in the late 1960s and early 1970s was greeted with applause and dismay in Congress.

Mr. Kissinger, who served in foreign policy posts under former presidents Ford and Nixon, has been used by the Reagan administration as an unofficial adviser several times but has never held a formal position.

In his announcement Monday, Mr. Reagan, once a bitter Kissinger critic, called him virtually a legend in diplomacy and said the bipartisan Latin commission would be honoured by his leadership.

Mr. Reagan said Mr. Kissinger and eight other members of the group yet to be named would lay the foundation for a long-term unified U.S. approach to freedom

and independence for war-torn Central America.

The commission, expected to include academic, business, labour and hispanic leaders, is to report by Dec. 1.

Mr. Kissinger said in a television interview the group would make recommendations to President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz "who would decide if they wanted to accept them and implement them."

Senators Henry Jackson, a Washington State Democrat, and Maryland Republican Charles Mathias, who introduced a resolution in Congress urging Mr. Reagan to appoint such a commission, applauded the choice of Mr. Kissinger.

But Clarence Long, a Maryland Democrat who heads a key foreign aid subcommittee in the House of Representatives, said Mr. Kissinger had no competence in Central America.

"I can't imagine a person who would be less likely to have the confidence of Congress," he said. Clement Zablocki, chairman of the influential House foreign aff-

airs committee, said he doubted the Kissinger appointment would improve the credibility of Mr. Reagan's Latin policies which have come under heavy fire in Congress.

Carter lashes out

TOKYO (R) — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter Tuesday sharply criticized President Reagan's Central American policy and his handling of U.S. relations with China.

Speaking at a news conference, he accused the Reagan administration of trying to overthrow the leftist government in Nicaragua and labelled the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador as bloodthirsty.

"The U.S. is directly and overtly involved in the overthrow of the Sandinista government," said Mr. Carter, who is on a private six-day visit to Japan.

He said that while president he refused to consider an appeal for military aid from El Salvador before elections were held, land reform introduced and civilian killings stopped.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mercenary case being reviewed

VICTORIA, Seychelles (R) — President Albert Rene is reviewing the cases of six jailed mercenaries, including four sentenced to death, an official at the presidential office said Tuesday. But he declined to comment on newspaper reports in London and South Africa that the six would be pardoned. Diplomats said, however, they believed the mercenaries had been pardoned and their release would be announced shortly. Zimbabweans Frank Brooks and Roger England, South African Jeremiah Puren and British Bernard Carey were sentenced to death last July for their part in an attempted coup in November 1981. Two more South African mercenaries, Martin Dolinichek and Robert Sims, were jailed.

China, Vietnam exchange detainees

BANGKOK (R) — China and Vietnam exchanged detainees Monday, the Vietnam News Agency (VNA) said. It said the exchange took place at the Huu Nghi border station in Vietnam's northern Lang Son Province. Thirteen Chinese arrested for intruding into Vietnamese territory were handed over in exchange for 11 Vietnamese. VNA added that the Vietnamese had been snatched by Chinese troops and bundled across the border. It did not say when the alleged violations occurred.

Hanoi flooded by Typhoon Vera

BANGKOK (R) — Typhoon Vera hit northern Vietnam Monday, flooding some Red River delta areas, including the capital, Hanoi, the North Vietnamese news agency (VNA) said. No reports of casualties or damage were given. In the Philippines some 1,000 people were killed last week as Vera tore a trail of destruction on its way to the South China Sea. The agency said the typhoon brought strong winds and heavy rains to the region between Haiphong and Quang Ninh some 120 kilometres northeast of Hanoi.

Thais detained for offending royalty

BANGKOK (R) — Three Thais accused of printing an underground booklet critical of the Thai royal family have been detained by police on charges of lese majeste, a police spokesman said Tuesday. The spokesman said the three had been arrested over the last month after extensive checks on printing firms to trace the booklets. He said two of the men had admitted responsibility for the booklet but the third had denied the charge which carries a penalty of between three and 15 years in jail. No date has been set for their trial.

15 Pentecostals arrive in Vienna

VIENNA (R) — Fifteen Soviet Pentecostals, including two of the "Siberian seven" who lived in the United States Moscow embassy for five years, arrived in Vienna Monday from Moscow at the start of a new life in the West. They are Pyotr Chmykhalov, 57, and his wife Maria, 60, with various members of their family including five children and five grandchildren. Maria said she still had two sisters in the Soviet Union, who also wished to leave. Timofei and his wife Tatyana will also go to Israel, while the others plan to settle in the United States city of St. Louis, where the Pentecostal Church has its headquarters.

Homosexual blood to be accepted

THE HAGUE (R) — The Dutch Red Cross says it will not refuse blood from homosexual donors as requested by the council of Europe to try to stop the spread of the disease AIDS. The Dutch organisation will rely instead on its own publicity campaign to convince people belonging to high-risk categories not to donate blood, a spokesman said Monday night. Last week the 20-nation Council of Europe advised its members to stop accepting blood from homosexuals, the group thought to be most at risk from AIDS (acquired immunity deficiency syndrome).

U.S.-Honduran exercises planned

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States is planning a joint air, land and sea exercise with Honduras next month to train Honduran troops in anti-guerrilla warfare. Defence Department sources said Monday night.

They said the exercise would be larger than a similar exercise, codenamed "Big Pine," held last summer in Honduras in which about 2,000 U.S. troops participated. The sources gave no figures for the size of this year's exercise.

Other informed sources said the U.S. aircraft carrier Ranger was already on its way from its home port in San Diego, California, to waters off Honduras.

According to American officials, Honduras is being used for the trans-shipment of Cuban-supplied war materials from leftist Nicaragua to guerrillas fighting the U.S.-backed government in El Salvador.

The defence sources said there

probably would be no ground manoeuvres during the exercise next month, and no use of U.S. combat troops. Much of the U.S. participation would be in the form of trainers and support troops.

The exercises planned were by Pentagon strategists and officers at the U.S. southern command in Panama. They were aimed at increasing Honduran fighting capabilities through the construction of two airfields in the country and by staging some shore exercises with small U.S. boats.

Yangtze strikes at Wuhan dykes

PEKING (R) — Troops evacuated thousands of people from China's industrial centre of Wuhan as the biggest flood tide on record surged down the Yangtze River and lashed the city's protective dykes, the China Daily said Tuesday.

The paper said the worst rains for 30 years had hit Wuhan, the capital of Hubei Province, submerging almost half the main streets.

It said 5,400 people and large quantities of factory machinery and supplies had so far been moved out of low-lying danger areas.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) said when the flood crest passed Jialing hydrological station, 200 kilometres upstream from Wuhan, Monday, it was slightly higher than the worst recorded in 1954 when the mighty river burst its banks and drowned thousands of people.

Ceausescu adds Somalia to 2-week African tour

MOGADISHU (R) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu will visit Somalia later this week for two days of talks with senior government officials, the Somali foreign ministry announced.

In a statement issued Monday it said Mr. Ceausescu, currently on a two-week tour of African states, would hold talks with President Siad Barre and other officials after his arrival in Mogadishu on Friday.

No details of the agenda for the talks were given.

In the Mozambican capital of Maputo Monday, Mr. Ceausescu ended a two-day official visit during which he had talks with President Samora Machel.

Radio Mozambique said the talks covered bilateral cooperation, including trade and Romanian development assistance to Mozambique.

The two countries have a 20-year friendship and cooperation treaty, signed during Mr. Ceausescu's first visit to Maputo in 1979.

But Mozambican officials said privately that Romanian assistance to Mozambique has not matched that of any of the other three East European countries—the Soviet Union, East Germany and Bulgaria — with which Mozambique has similar treaties.

State radio here said Monday that there were about 100 Romanians in Mozambique providing technical assistance under cooperation agreements. Most of these are working on an agricultural development project spanning 400,000 hectares in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa.

Romanians have also been giving technical help to the Matola oil refinery on the outskirts of Maputo.

The Mozambican defence minister, Lt.-Gen. Alberto Chipande, was in Bucharest last September for talks on military cooperation. Protocols were signed but no details were made public.

Before arriving in Mozambique, Mr. Ceausescu visited Ethiopia and Zimbabwe.

In Zimbabwe he and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe signed agreements covering economic and technical cooperation. Mr. Ceausescu also said that his Communist Party and Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU-PF had agreed to cooperate politically to help Zimbabwe progress towards socialism.

Bridge over troubled water

AKRON, Ohio (R) — Singers Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel were to launch their first nationwide tour together since 1970 Tuesday night, hoping to stay reunited long enough to finish the job.

The 41-year-old entertainers, who dissolved their partnership suddenly 13 years ago after a decade at the top of the music charts, admit the artistic differences that caused the split are still present.

"Art and I haven't resolved anything," Simon told a press conference here on the eve of the duo's first appearance at the University of Akron.

Asked how long they might remain together, he replied with a smile, "hopefully the length of the tour."

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The foreign ministers, preparing for an October negotiating round with the ACP states on a new association accord, also decided to attach more strings to aid.

British Development Minister Timothy Raison said it was the first time the Community had taken such a stance on human rights in its relations with the ACP states, although aid to other developing nations had been cut off.

He stressed that the sanction would not be used to deprive suffering people of humanitarian aid. The aim, the British minister said, was to influence governments who consistently breached human rights, by cutting off major development aid.

The ministers' decision followed a vote in the European Parliament earlier this month urging

China reacts mildly to projected U.S. arms sale

PEKING (R) — China reacted mildly Tuesday to the Reagan administration's biggest-ever arms sale to Taiwan, but blamed the United States for an acrimonious dispute over visas.

On Washington's announcement that it was selling \$530 million worth of weapons to the Nationalist-ruled island, foreign ministry spokesman Li Juejing said: "China's position on the sale of arms to Taiwan is known to all."

"We are opposed to any practice that violates the Sino-U.S. communique of Aug. 17, 1982," he said.

In the communique the U.S. said it intended to reduce arms sales to Taiwan and eventually end them but refused to set a final cut off date.

China's strong opposition to all arms sales to Taiwan has been the main source of friction between Peking and Washington since President Reagan took office in January 1981.

Diplomats said the bland Chinese response to the arms sale indicated Peking felt progress had been made in other disputes with the United States.

Commenting on a wrangle over transit visas for passengers tra-

velling on aircraft refuelling in the United States and China, the spokesman said: "Obviously the responsibility for all this rests entirely with the U.S. side."

The United States announced last Wednesday that Chinese travellers on such routes would need visas even if they did not leave the plane.

This followed heavy fines levied on several Americans who landed at Peking in similar circumstances without visas.

The spokesman said Chinese passengers were fined in the United States for travelling without visas in 1981 and Washington had rejected Peking's suggestion that travellers should not need visas to stop over for less than 24 hours.

The new U.S. ruling put Chinese passengers in the same category as those from North Korea, Vietnam and Iraq, countries with which the United States does not have diplomatic relations.

The diplomats noted that the weapons deal could not have come as a surprise to Peking, Washington announced in March that it planned to sell a total of \$800 million worth of arms to Taiwan this year.

Filipino detainees protest

MANILA (R) — Forty people held in a military camp for alleged subversive activities have gone on a hunger strike in the southern Philippines to press demands for prison reforms, a church-backed group said Tuesday.

A spokesman for the group, called Task Force Detainees (TFD), said at least two of the 10 women among the detainees had collapsed and were reported in serious condition in a military camp in Davao, about 600 kilometres southeast of Manila.

The detainees began a partial

fast on June 15, eating only a morning meal of rice and fish. They started their hunger strike four days ago after military officials refused many of their demands during negotiations last week.

The detainees, who include a Roman Catholic priest and a West German pastor, have refused solid food and have been drinking only water with salt since last Friday, the spokesman said.

The TFD spokesman said the detainees' demands included the prosecution of guards whom they accused of raping women detainees.

Community ties human rights to Third World aid

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Community decided Monday to take account for the first time of human rights abuses in its aid policies towards 63 of the world's poor nations.

Officials said foreign ministers of the 10-nation trading bloc agreed that a new trade and aid pact with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) nations should contain a clear statement on respect for human rights in the Third World.

In a linked decision, the ministers said their governments would consider freezing aid to the ACP states in cases of extreme and continuing violation of human rights.

The foreign ministers, preparing for an October negotiating round with the ACP states on a new association accord, also decided to attach more strings to aid.

British Development Minister Timothy Raison said it was the first time the Community had taken such a stance on human rights in its relations with the ACP states, although aid to other developing nations had been cut off.

He stressed that the sanction would not be used to deprive suffering people of humanitarian aid. The aim, the British minister said, was to influence governments who consistently breached human rights, by cutting off major development aid.

The ministers' decision followed a vote in the European Parliament earlier this month urging

governments to consider ending help for repressive regimes.

Some diplomats forecast that the ACP states would react angrily to the move, arguing that the Community could use human rights as a pretext to interfere in their internal politics.

The present five-year Lome 2 convention, which provides for aid of \$4.5 billion over five years, is due to be replaced by a pact in January 1985.

But the diplomats predicted protracted disputes over the accord, which would be heightened by Community attempts to seek closer control over aid.

In calling for what is termed a "constant political dialogue" with poor nations, the Community was attempting to ensure that aid was channelled into useful development projects, the diplomats said.

However, the developing nations might well see the conditions as interference, particularly since the Community has given no sign that it is willing to increase the flow of cash, the diplomats added.

One diplomat said that: "The line between ensuring aid is put to the best purposes and interference is a extremely fine one."

He predicted that this issue would surface particularly over renewal of the Community's "stabilisation" system, used to make up shortfalls in developing nations' income from commodities.

Pancoast allegedly on L.A. hit list

LOS ANGELES (R) — The lawyer for Marvin Pancoast, an accused murderer who is linked to the so-called sex films saga, said he had asked authorities to step up protection for his client.

"Some people might be interested in not seeing him go to trial," lawyer Arthur Barans told reporters Monday night.

Pancoast, 33, is charged with the killing of ex-actress Vicki

Morgan, who was the mistress of late multimillionaire Alford Bloomingdale, a member of President Reagan's so-called "kitchen cabinet" of advisers.

Another lawyer, Robert Steinberg, said he had seen sex films involving Mr. Bloomingdale and Ms. Morgan and also two senior Reagan administration officials, a U.S. congressman and two prominent businessmen.

Mr. Barans said he had written a letter to Los Angeles sheriff Sherman Block expressing his fear some people might want to harm Pancoast.

After telling reporters of the so-called sex films, Mr. Steinberg reported to police they had been stolen from his office.

Police have since recommended to the district attorney's (prosecutor's) office that criminal action be taken against Mr. Steinberg.

Divorce lawyer Marvin Mitchell, who represented Ms. Morgan for a while, was quoted by a Los Angeles news agency, City News, as saying from Madrid in a telephone interview he had been told by what he called two extremely reliable sources that the films existed.

Peruvian rebels said retreating

LIMA (R) — Peru's armed forces have dealt a severe blow to Maoist guerrillas who have made several daring attacks recently but anti-government violence will continue with greater savagery, former Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa said.

Speaking to foreign journalists at a lunch, Mr. Ulloa said the Maoists of the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) movement "are retreating after being decimated by security forces."

But Mr. Ulloa, who resigned last December after a disagreement with President Fernando Belaunde Terry over how to deal with the guerrillas, warned that the Senderos were capable of mounting more attacks.

Governor declares disputed East Timor an integral part of Indonesia

JAKARTA (R) — The integration of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor into Indonesia was final and no power in the world could change it, Governor Mario Viegas Carrascalao was quoted Tuesday as saying.

The official Indonesian news agency Antara said he made the remark on Sunday at a ceremony marking the seventh anniversary of the territory's incorporation into Indonesia.

He said in the East Timor capital of Dili that the 600,000 Timorese had made their own decision to join Indonesia and had been supported by 150 million Indonesians.

President Suharto declared East Timor Indonesia's 27th province on July 17, 1976, after Indonesian troops intervened in a civil war in the territory.

Armed forces chief of staff Benny Murdani last week called on the Front for an Independent East Timor (FRETILIN) to come down from the hills and join the national development effort.

Gov. Carrascalao said he welcomed a visit by a five-member Australian delegation to the area

later this month. Although still backward, the territory was developing. "So let them see it for themselves," he added.

He said many foreigners had taken an interest in Timor over the past few years, but few had bothered to visit Dili during 450 years of Portuguese rule.

Antara said however that he urged local government and citizens to give a warm welcome to the Australians.

The delegation is due to start work here on July 25 and is expected to spend several days in Timor, 600 kilometres off the north Australian coast.

Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke has said the delegation's report will help his ruling Labour Party make up its mind how to vote if the East Timor issue is raised again at the United Nations General Assembly.

The previous Conservative Australian government voted with Indonesia. Labour Party policy has opposed recognition of Timor's incorporation into Indonesia.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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ONE FINESSE TOO MANY

Both vulnerable. South deals.
NORTH
♠ 10764
♥ A854
♦ A32
♣ AJ

WEST EAST
♥ KQ82 ♠ 53
♦ Void ♠ Q19
♠ 9765 ♠ Q1108
♠ 108743 ♠ K965

SOUTH
♠ A39
♥ K107632
♦ K4
♣ Q2

The bidding:
South West North East
1♥ Pass 3♥ Pass
4♥ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Four of ♣.

At times, high cards can create a false picture. Had declarer been dealt a low club instead of the queen, he probably would have made his contract.

The auction was routine. Both North and South had minimum holdings for their first actions, so neither was inclined to move beyond game.

West led his fourth-best club. Even if hearts were divided 3-0, declarer was delighted with his contract. He saw that he would still succeed if West held king of clubs or if East held one of the two missing spade honors—a 78 percent chance.

So declarer finessed the jack of clubs at trick one. East won and shifted to a spade. Declarer finessed. West won the queen and exited with a club. Declarer tried two rounds of trumps, ending in dummy, and then took his last shot at the contract—he repeated the spade

finesse. When this also failed, a line of play that had considerably better than a 90 percent chance had foundered.

Had declarer not been dealt the queen of clubs, he might have noticed that he had a sure-fire line. Instead of taking three finesses, he should not have taken any!

Declarer should go up with the ace of clubs at trick one, then cash the top hearts. When he discovers he has a trump loser, declarer should cash the king-ace of diamonds and ruff a diamond in hand. Then he eliminates the minor suits by exiting with a club.

East can win the club and cash his high trump, but his only safe exit is a spade. Now declarer takes the finesse. West wins, but he is end played. A spade return would be into declarer's ace-jack tenace; any other return would allow declarer to sluff his spade loser while ruffing in dummy.

Only one finesse too many? Yes, the first!